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VOL. XXVII NO. 36 BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Italy's Swashbuckling in Excelsis

Police Open Fire On Cawnpore Rioters

35 Killed And 200 Injured

Panic In City: 500 Arrests Effected

CAWNPORE, Feb. 12.

Rioting was resumed this morning near Moolganj mixed locality.

Gangs on both sides attacked each other in a pitched battle but police reinforcements rushed and suppressed the disorder.

Reports from Gwaltoli mill workers quarters show that there was scattered fighting in streets and by lanes.

The injured now number over one hundred while eleven dead bodies have so far been recovered.

35 KILLED?

Minister, And Inspector-General Of Police In Cawnpore

CAWNPORE, February 12.

While hospital record shows that 22 were killed, it is surmised that total casualties are not less than thirty-five.

This evening a fruit shop in Subzimandi was set on fire. The Congress has so far rescued 3,000 persons from both Hindu and Muslim areas, and conveyed them to places of safety.

The Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai, Minister for Revenue, arrived in Cawnpore this morning. Mr. Pannalal, Commissioner of Allahabad Division and Mr. G. A. Horton, Inspector-General of Police have also arrived in Cawnpore.

500 ARRESTS

Five hundred arrests have so far been made.—A.P.

300 ARRESTS AT CAWNPORE

Police Open Fire Six Times

CAWNPORE, Feb. 13.

157 persons have been removed to hospital of whom about 80 are seriously injured with lathi blows and stab wounds. 15 persons died in hospital, 11 Hindus and four Muslims.

The police opened fire six times —thrice in Moolganj. At Sahidabad rifle fire was opened by Hindus and Muslims either side killing two persons. The police rushed there, opened fire and quelled the mob. They effected sixty arrests and recovered two rifles, arms and spears.

Among the injured were two constables and the station officer in charge of the Kotwali who received a minor facial injury. Over 300 arrests have been made.

Though the situation in the main streets is under control, sporadic attacks and stray assaults in narrow streets and by-lanes continue.—A. P.

12 BODIES IN MORGUE

The total number admitted in the Ursula Memorial hospital is 67 of whom 23 have been seriously injured. Of these four have succumbed to injuries since last night. Of the 12 dead bodies placed in the morgue, 7 are Muslims and 5 Hindus.

The armed police opened fire this morning the first time since rioting has begun on a riotous crowd at Moolganj: Eleven rounds were fired and two Hindus were injured. Two platoons of the second battalion of the South Straffordshire Regiment are stationed in thickly affected areas. 150 arrests have been effected.

Reports have been received from Gwaltoli that two Muslims have been killed.—A. P.

NORMAL LIFE PARALYSED

A panic has seized the whole city, normal life is completely paralysed and shops and hotels are closed. Scenes of disorder are continuing in Chamanganj, Moolganj and Anwarganj which are predominantly Muslim quarters and Nayaganj, Gwaltoli and Generalganj where Hindu population predominates. The rioting locality is littered with brickbats powdered glass and splinters. Three cases of incendiarism are reported but fire was put out immediately.

A Hindu mob attacked the police in Nayaganj, where fire was opened resulting in one dead and four injured.—A. P.

PREMIER CANCELS PROGRAMME

LUCKNOW, Feb. 12.

In view of the Cawnpore situation the Hon'ble Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Premier of United Provinces, who was to go to Lakhimpur to preside over the Political Conference yesterday has cancelled his programme.

The Premier is in closest touch with the Cawnpore troubles through officials and non-officials. The District Magistrate rang him up at 11 last night and appraised him of the situation. At 3 in the morning Mr. Balkrishna Sharma, President of the Cawnpore City Congress Committee, also posted him with the latest situation.

Information indicates that the situation is well in hand by the early hours of this morning.—United Press.

Evacuation Of Frightened Citizens

CAWNPORE, Feb. 12.

Evacuation of Hindus residing in predominantly Muslim localities and vice versa is proceeding under police protection. Frightened residents are leaving their places with the barest of belongings for unaffected areas.

Rescue work is being carried on under a special constabulary commanded by Mr. Robert Menzies.

(Continued on page 7, col. 4)

BOSE 'UNFIT' FOR JOURNEY

May Charter 'Plane For Trip To Wardha

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

There is no improvement in Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose's health this morning. The doctors who examined him this morning opined that he was not in a fit condition to undertake a journey by train.

There is a proposal to charter an aeroplane so that the train journey may be avoided and Mr. Bose may start for Allahabad tomorrow morning at the latest. He feels that he should immediately proceed to Allahabad and Wardha and it is not unlikely that he may start by train even this evening, despite medical advice to the contrary.

The matter will depend on the condition of his health this evening.—United Press.

Bose To Fly To Allahabad

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Owing to indisposition, Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has postponed his departure for Allahabad tonight. But in view of the urgency of the object of his visit, he has decided to leave by Imperial Airways Plane tomorrow morning, reaching Allahabad at about 9-30 a.m.

After seeing Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Allahabad, Mr. Bose will proceed to Wardha where he meets Gandhiji on the 15th February.—A. P.

BENGAL CONGRESSMEN'S OPTIMISM

CALCUTTA, Feb. 11.

Congress circles here are optimistic about the outcome of the meeting between Mr. Subhas Bose and Mahatma Gandhi, which is expected to take place at Wardha on February 15.

At the meeting Mr. Bose will be able to convince the latter that his re-election has not in the least altered his respect for Gandhiji and that he will continue to look to Gandhiji and other members of the Congress Working Committee for co-operation in future.

Mr. Bose had long conversations with Seth Ramkrishna Dalmia and Sir Homi Mody this morning.

It is understood the talks related to the cement industry, which is now undergoing serious internal competition.—United Press.

NO CHOICE BETWEEN BOSE AND GANDHIJI

Masani's Hope And Contradiction

BOMBAY, February 12.

Apropos the report that has appeared in a certain section of the Press that he and other Congress Socialist leaders had told Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, that they cannot support him against Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. M. R. Masani, Joint General Secretary of the All-India Congress Socialist Party, interviewed said:—

"I was surprised to see my name mentioned in the report in question. I certainly have not told Subhas Babu anything of the sort. I hope there will be no question of making a choice between Mahatma Gandhi and Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose.

"The Executive Committee of the All-India Congress Socialist Party meets at Allahabad on February 18, when the entire situation will be reviewed."—United Press.

To "Destroy France With Arms"

Wants Tunis, Suez Jibuti And Corsica

ROME, Feb. 12.

If Italian national aspirations are not satisfied by negotiation, they will be settled by arms, declares the semi-official organ "Relazione Internazionale". Italy by her effort in Spain has saved it in Europe, says the writer, and Italy will remain in Spain until General Franco has completely consolidated.

France's obstinate refusal to recognise Italian aspirations will be fatal for her and for Europe. Italy only asks what is hers by historical right, namely, Tunis, Suez and Jibuti. Corsica is in Italy. The question of Corsica must be solved because it is an essential part of Italian security. Nice is in Italy. If these problems are not solved, France passes into the category of the bitterest enemies whom Italy destroys with arms. —Reuter.

ITALIAN MILITARY PREPARATIONS

Mussolini Presides Over Defence Committee Meeting

ROME, Feb 12.

The Supreme Defence Committee met this evening under the Chairmanship of Sgr. Mussolini.

Contrary to expectations, a subsequent communique did not indicate the nature of any decision taken, but merely stated that the Duce reviewed the discussion of the previous sessions and members examined all questions connected with Military preparations of Italy.—Reuter.

Change In Jawahar's Programme

Postpones Delhi Trip To Keep Engagement With Bose

NEW DELHI, Feb. 12.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru has telegraphed that owing to an important engagement with Mr. Subhas Bose, he expects to reach Delhi on Tuesday morning instead of Monday for the meeting of the Working Committee of the Indian States People's Conference.

Dr. Pattabhi Sitarammaya is expected to arrive to-morrow as announced, while Mr. Chudgar, the Secretary, is already here, and it is anticipated that the meeting of the Working Committee will begin to-morrow according to programme.—A. P.

THREE KILLED IN PALESTINE

JERUSALEM, February 12.

Terrorist outrages in the past 24 hours have resulted in three Jews being killed and four wounded. The Irish Fusiliers inflicted casualties on an armed gang, who sniped and killed a Jewish constable at Safad.—Reuter.

Arrests Galore In Jaipur

Bajaj Confined In Garhmoran Bungalow

Jamnalal's Sister To Lead Sikar Satyagrahis?

JAIPUR, Feb. 12.

Several important members of the Prajamandal were arrested following the arrest of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj today.

ARRESTS GALORE

They are Messrs. Hiralalji Shastri, General Secretary of the Jaipur State, Mr. Kapoorchand Patni, a prominent businessman, Mr. Chiranjilal Agarwal, President of the Bar Association, Mr. Harischandra Sharma, one of the leading practitioners and Mr. Hazarilal, son of the late Rai Bahadur Col. Dhanpatrai, C. I.

Shreemati Gulab Bai, Seth Jamnalal Bajaj's sister, passed through Jaipur "en route" to Sikar, where she is likely to take charge of the Satyagraha movement.

YOUTH TRAMPLED UPON

Great excitement prevails here over an incident in which a youth is alleged to have been trampled over by mounted police, while attempting to disperse a peaceful crowd. It is stated the young man refused to disperse and insisted on shouting "Praja Mandal Zindabad". He was ultimately arrested.

High officials are stated to be trying their best to dissuade the businessmen to give up the Hartal. So far they have met with failure as the citizens are firm in their resolve.—United Press.

Govt. Plan To Remove Thakore To Bombay Abandoned

PRAJAMANDAL'S CHARGE AGAINST RAJKOT OFFICIALS

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

RAJKOT, February 12.

MR. SINCLAIR HAS BEEN DETAINED AT ADEN, BECAUSE OF MAHATMAJI'S FIRST STATEMENT ON RAJKOT.

India Govt.'s Plan

THE GOVERNMENT HAD PREPARED A PLAN TO REMOVE MR. VIRAWALA AND HIS SATELLITES FROM RAJKOT AND TO SEND THE THAKORE TO BOMBAY, WHERE A FLAT HAD BEEN ENGAGED ON A RENT OF Rs. 275, AND TO DECLARE REFORMS ON THE BASIS OF SIR P. CADELL'S CONFERENCE HELD ON 25TH OCTOBER LAST. THEY BELIEVED, IT IS UNDERSTOOD, THAT THESE WOULD EASE THE SITUATION AT RAJKOT.

BIHAR WOMEN STAND BY RAJKOT FIGHTERS

PATNA.

Following the arrest of Mrs. Kasturbai Gandhi and Miss Mani Ben Patel a meeting of prominent women was called by Mrs. Jagat Narain Lal (wife of the Parliamentary Secretary).

A resolution was passed expressing its sense of pride on the arrest of Kasturba Gandhi, and Miss Mani Ben Patel and conveyed to them its heart-felt congratulations and further urged the Thakore Saheb of Rajkot to fulfil the demand of the people. The resolution further said: "Women of India are not going to bear this injustice for a moment and will be compelled to walk in the footsteps of Kasturba Gandhi and Miss Mani Ben Patel.

MR. GIBSON IN RAJKOT FROM DELHI

(From Our Correspondent.)

RAJKOT, Feb. 12.

The Agency Resident Mr. Gibson will arrive to-morrow from Delhi. The Parishad worker Gokaldas Gaglani has not been arrested yet. At to-day's meeting 10 female police dressed in khakhi clothes were present.

VITHALBHAI'S WILL

P. R. Das To Appear For Subhas In Bombay High Court

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12

The "United Press" reliably understands that Mr. P. R. Das, Barrister, Patna, has been engaged to appear on behalf of Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose in the Bombay High Court in connection with the case filed by the executors of the will of the late V. J. Patel.—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL FOR BARDOLI

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel is leaving here to-night for Bardoli where he arrives to-morrow morning. He leaves there the same night, and expects to arrive in Bombay on Tuesday morning.—A. P.

SEVERE LATHI CHARGE TO DISPERSE PROCESSION

JAIPUR, Feb. 12.

A severe lathi charge was made by the police here to-day, under the lead of Mr. Young and Mr. Chakravarty of the C. I. D. No distinctions of age or sex were observed. Old men fleeing from the scene, children running helter-skelter in terror and women making a vain attempt to run to safety were all alike victims of the charge.

The thoroughfares are being cleared, and police are being posted at all strategic points and street gates to prevent the crowds from re-entering the thoroughfare.

LATHI CHARGE ON PROCESSION

The lathi charge was made, when a procession of nearly 20,000 led by Messrs. Rupchandji Sogani and three other Praja Mandal leaders reached the Nahargar Crossing, beyond which it was not permitted to proceed by Mr. Young.

It is stated that Mr. Young led the charge on the demonstrators with a rose garland on his neck, said to have been put by an enthusiastic Police official as acknowledgment of Mr. Young "as the hero of the day."

The leaders of the procession were arrested long before it reached the Nahargar Crossing.—United Press.

Paramount Power's Role In Struggles In States Condemned

MADRAS, Feb. 12.

A resolution congratulating the subjects of several states, particularly Jaipur and Rajkot, on the heroic struggle they are putting forth for the attainment of responsible government and condemning the repression launched by the Darbars of the respective states with the backing of the Paramount Power was passed at a public meeting held this evening at the High Court beach under the auspices of the Congress Socialist Party. Mr. P. Ramamurti presiding.

CHALLENGE TO GANDHIJI.

Mr. Ramamurti in the course of his speech characterised the role played by the British Government and its agents in putting down the agitation in the states as a challenge thrown to Gandhiji and the Congress. He declared that the challenge must be replied to by the Indian Nation under the leadership of Gandhiji through non-violent struggle.

Referring to the rumours of split in the Congress he declared that this was not the time to intensify differences. They should be ignored and a united front presented.—United Press.

BAJAJ ARRESTED AGAIN

JAIPUR, FEB. 12.

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ WAS ARRESTED IN THE EARLY HOURS OF THIS MORNING NEAR BERATH WHILE PROCEEDING TO JAIPUR BY CAR ACCOMPANIED BY MR. MISRA, WHO WAS DRIVING THE CAR, AND HIS SECRETARY MR. DAMODARLAL.

MR. F. S. YOUNG WHO REACHED THE SPOT WITH A POLICE PARTY MADE THE ARREST.

SETH BAJAJ WAS THEN TRANSFERRED TO A POLICE CAR AND DRIVEN OFF, IT IS NOT KNOWN WHERE.—A. P.

PARTIAL HARTAL IN JAIPUR

JAIPUR, Feb. 12.

"The Jaipur Day" celebrations began with Prabhat Pheries which started from Mr. Shastri's house and from the Mandal office. After going round the city, the Pheries

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 6)

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word Minimum Re. 1.

CHHOTA CHHOTA ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these Columns on cash payment only and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Numericals (upto 10 figures) and Abbreviations are to be counted as complete words.

SPECIAL REDUCTION in our scheduled rate of one anna per word will be allowed until further notice at the rate of 25% on all CASH PAYMENTS provided the same Adlet is to appear for three times or more in a week. The complete week to be calculated from Monday to Sunday.

STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE." if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL." will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle,"—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

26. MATRIMONIAL

A young Muslim M.A. (26), holding respectable position wants to marry a beautiful girl of a wealthy family. No caste restrictions. Apply Box No. 11390, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted suitable match, virgin or widow, for a middleaged bachelor working Overseas. Decent income. Knows Gujerati, Mahratti, Hindi, etc. No caste distinction. Apply Box No. 11383, "Bombay Chronicle."

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Ambitious men obtain highly paid appointments in Commerce, Industry, Shipping, Banking Insurance and the Public Services through postal tuition with Allied Schools. Many thousands of the Schools' former students now hold such positions and Allied schools have the finest Examination Record. Allied Schools is the leading institution in the British Empire for the building of Successful Business Careers. Write for free 100p. Book "The Direct Way to Success", stating age, education and business experience Allied Schools, 802, Cooks Building, Hornby Road, Bombay (10464)

Wanted.—Six Anglo-Indian or Indian Nurses, fully trained with senior certificates in General Nursing and Midwifery for the Tata Hospital, Jamshedpur. Salary Rs. 75—10|2—150 plus Rs. 25 per month messing allowance plus Rs. 6 per month laundry allowance. Nurses must reside in the Nurses' Hostel where they will be provided with free furnished accommodation. Apply before 1st March 1939, with copies of testimonials stating age and whether married or single to The Chief Medical Officer, Tata Iron & Steel Co., Ltd., P. O. Jamshedpur, B. N. Rly. (10533)

Wanted.—Applications are invited from Depressed Class Graduates of the Bombay Province, preferably having Gujarathi or Kannada as their mother tongue—and below 25 years of age for one post of Clerk in the Local Audit Department, Accountant General's Office, Bombay, on pay of Rs. 50—4—110—5—160—5—180. The appointment is for the present temporary for one year from 1st April, 1939 and involves touring in any part of the Province. Applications should reach the Examiner, Local Fund Accounts, Bombay, before the 1st March, 1939. The applicants should be prepared to come over to Bombay for an interview, if necessary, at their own expense. (10549)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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3rd and Subsequent-Insertions	Rs. 4-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the SPECIAL JURY, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court on MONDAY, the 13th February, 1939, at 10-45 p.m. (S. T.).

PHIROZE C. BHARUCHA,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Bombay, 11th February, 1939.
10543

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Electric Duplicator Rotary Machine to the Ahmedabad Municipality so as to reach the undersigned on or before SATURDAY, the 25th February, 1939, at 4 p.m. The tenders should be accompanied with Rs. 15 as earnest money without which no tender will be considered.

The copy of the specification, and tender form can be had from the Store Keeper on application, on payment of Re. 1 the tenderers are at liberty to remain present at the time the tenders are opened.

The Municipality reserves its right to accept any or the lowest tender.

(Sd.) A. M. SEERVAI,
Ag. Chief Officer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Store Office,
Dated 7-2-1939.
10547.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for providing Cement Concrete Block Pitching to the abutments of the Jamalpur Bridge, amounting to Rs. 45,360, so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 27th February, 1939, at 4-0 p.m.

A copy of the Tender Forms can be had from the Office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5.

Tender should accompany the earnest money at the rate of 1% one per cent. of the tendered amount.

The Municipality reserves the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Ag: Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated 10th February, 1939.
10546

42. SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted.—A proof-reader, Gujarathi knowing will be preferred. Only experienced need apply to:—India Printing Works, 9, Bakehouse Lane, Fort, Bombay. (11394)

Wanted a retired Police Jamadar or a Drill Master physically strong and sympathetic, to look after a mentally depressed gentleman: whole time attention necessary. Apply stating age, experience and salary required to: R. C. Choudhury, C|o Aspinwala & Co., Asian Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay. (10514)

68. FLATS TO LET

To Let—A Flat on the second floor at Parekh-Building, New Queen's Road, to vegetarian Hindus only. Apply Maganlal Mehta Top Floor. (11369)

171 BOOKS

Read it free! Come and take free loan for a week of Gambers' famous book "Ideal Marriage." Outsiders write for it. Brijmohan & Co., Pfaff Building, Phirozeshaw Mehta Road, Bombay. Telephone 30230. (11373)

245. ASTROLOGERS.

Astrology. Apply to Bhagini Shri Devi Jupiter Astrological Bureau; Post Box No. 5532. Send your Horoscope or time and date of birth and year or palm print. Fee Rs. 10 in advance. (11374)

Public Notices

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

THE BANK WILL BE CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 17th instant, this day being a Public Holiday (MAHA SHIVRATRI) under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

A. McCULLOCH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th February, 1939.
10530

THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

As modified up to date.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN, pursuant to Section 297 (1) (b) of the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888, as modified up to date, that the undersigned proposes to apply to the Municipal Corporation at their Meeting to be held on the third day of April, 1939, or on such day thereafter as the said application can conveniently be disposed of, for authority to prescribe a fresh line, in substitution for the existing regular line of the public road known as Cadell Road at its junction with 50' Road in front of C. S. No. 356 of Mahim Division.

A plan of this road showing the existing regular line of the street and the fresh line proposed to be prescribed in substitution therefor as aforesaid, is deposited at the office of the City Engineer, Municipality, and can be inspected by any person desiring to do so, at any time during office hours.

Every person desirous of making any representation to the Corporation or of bringing before the Corporation any objection respecting the said proposal may do so, by letter addressed to the Municipal Secretary at the Municipal Office, and delivered at the said office not less than three clear days before the day of such meeting.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1939.

M. D. BHAT.
Municipal Commissioner,
for the City of Bombay
10551.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

(Stores Department).

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of (A) C. I. Pipes, (B) C. I. Sluice Valves and Air Valves, (C) C. I. S. P. Hydrants, and (D) C. I. Bends, branches, and tapers for delivery within one month on the acceptance of the tender.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and delivered at the office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Offices, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (B.T.) on MONDAY, the 20th February, 1939, in the case of A, C & D, and TUESDAY, the 7th March, 1939, in the case of (B) i.e. Sluice & Air Valves, together with earnest money deposits of Rs. 10,000 in the case of (A), Rs. 600 in the case of (B), Rs. 200 in the case of (C) and Rs. 250 in the case of (D). Each of the above tenders must be enclosed in separate sealed envelopes which must be endorsed "Tenders for C. I. Pipes or etc."

The names of all partners of the contracting firms must be specified in the tender.

The Municipal Commissioner is not bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued by the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 each per set.

ByOrder of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. P. SALDANHA.
Chief Storekeeper.
566, DeLisle Road,
Bombay 11.
13th February, 1939.
10542.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for constructing Municipal Employees' Quarters in Kankaria Town Planning Scheme, amounting to Rs. 1,43,892 (for seventy-two tenements), so as to reach the Chief Officer, Ahmedabad Municipality, on or before the 1st March, 1939, at 4-0 p.m.

A copy of the Tender Form can be had from the office of the Undersigned on payment of Rs. 5.

Tender should accompany the earnest money at the rate of 1% one per cent. of the tendered amount.

The Municipality reserves the right of rejecting any tenders without assigning any reasons.

(Sd.) C. R. DESAI,
Ag: Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office, Ahmedabad,
Dated 8th February, 1939.
10545

Public Notices

G. I. P. RLY.—TENDERS.

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the supply of Copper Strips for Pantographs, Phosphor Copper and Copper Rail Bonds. Tender forms obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office at Rs. 2 per copy and relative drawings at Rs. 5 per set. Payment by cheque, postal order or postage stamps will not be accepted. Closing date 27-3-1939 at 3 p.m. (S. T.).

(10527)

NOTICE.

AT A MEETING of the Directors of the KOHINOOR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, held on the 9th February, 1939, a dividend was recommended at the rate of Rs. 8 per Share per annum together with a bonus at the rate of Rs. 7 per share per annum, both free of tax.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 24th February to 9th March, 1939, both days inclusive.

AGENTS.
10541

OFFICE OF THE MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO, GWALIOR GOVERNMENT.

SUPPLY OF RAILWAY MATERIAL.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for the supply of Wagon Building Material and Tools. Intending Tenderers are referred to the notification in 'JAYAJI PRATAP,' a local weekly, dated 2nd February, 1939, for full details. Copies of Tender Forms together with the list of materials and Tools can be had of the undersigned on payment of Rs. 2 per copy. Tenders with a two annas State Petition Stamp affixed on it, should reach the Office of the undersigned upto 12 noon on 22nd February, 1939.

M. N. SHITOLE, Col.,
Minister Without Portfolio,
Gwalior Government.
10548.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MAGANLAL CHUNILAL and NATWARLAL MAGANLAL, both of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client.

All persons having any claim against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, maintenance, easement or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at Lalgir Chambers, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY:—

ALL THAT piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road, Carrol Road, without the Fort and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 275 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under G. Ward No. 2509(8) Street No. 21G, New No. 5 (and forming part of the larger piece of land mentioned in the Indenture of Lease of the 23rd day of March, 1887 and registered along with the said land in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 39, 706, 707, 708, 715, 777, 755, 795, 754 and 754, New Nos. 11915, 12595, 12464, Old Survey No. None, New Survey Nos. 1/2631, 1/2632, 3/2633, and 2-3-4/2653) and according to the Survey Register admeasuring 278 Square Yards and bearing New Survey Nos. (part of) 2 and 3/2653 Collector's New Nos. 11915, 12464, 12595 and Cadastral Survey No. 847, Lower Parel Division, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the East by the vacant ground of Jagjivan Harjivan, on or towards the West by the Fazandari ground, on or towards the North by the Municipal drain and on or towards the South by the New Foras Road.

Dated this 13th day of February, 1939.

RAMANLAL AND HIMATLAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
10552.

Public Notices

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY.

WANTED a PRINCIPAL for the Ayurvedic College, possessing high Ayurvedic qualifications with knowledge of the Western System of medicine and teaching or professional experience in Ayurveda. He should be able to lecture in English and Hindi. Salary upto Rs. 500 per mensem according to qualification. Higher salary admissible for special qualifications. Apply stating age, qualifications, teaching and professional experience and the starting salary required with a recent photograph and two references before the end of February 1939, to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor.

10428

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY, INDIA.

1. Applications are invited for the post of Professor of Electrical Engineering. Salary Rs. 500-50-750. Higher initial salary permissible for special qualifications.

2. Candidate should have had several years' practical experience in Electrical Engineering, and should have taught Electrical Engineering subjects in an Institution of University rank.

3. Candidate selected should be able to join his duties at the University on July 10, 1939, and will be required to serve under agreement for at least five years. Candidate must be able to lecture in English.

4. Apply stating age, academic qualifications, practical and teaching experience and the minimum starting salary required with attested copies of testimonials, a medical certificate, a recent photograph and names of two gentlemen as referees to the Pro. Vice-Chancellor, Benares Hindu University, Benares, India, by the 10th March, 1939.

10452

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 ORDINARY SHARES OF MAHABIR JUTE MILLS LTD.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Ramrikhdas Parasrampuria & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Shrinivas Satnarayen, sell by Public Auction on Saturday the 18th day of February 1939 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at their Auction Rooms at No. 72, Medows Street, Fort:—

100 Ordinary Shares of Mahabir Jute Mills, Ltd. of Shajanwa (Gorakhpur) Each of Rs. 100|- fully paid.

TERMS:—25 p.c. deposit in Cash.

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AUCTION SALE OF RADIOS AND ALL STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE INDIAN STATES AND EASTERN AGENCY AS A GOING CONCERN.

Under instructions from Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Kaikhushro Jamshedji Commissariat the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Indian States and Eastern Agency Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 18th February 1939 at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by public auction on the premises at Hararwala Building, Whittet Road Ballard Estate.

All stock in trade, such as table and cabinet radios of various makers, a large lot of spare parts and accessories, transformers, microphones, amplifiers, valves, etc., and such other goods lying in the Bond Ware House, and office furniture, typewriters, etc.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Merwanji Kola and Co., Solicitors, 14, Humum Street, or the undersigned.

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DIVORCE
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PALESTINE CONFERENCE

Representation Of Muslim League Urged

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 10.

A public meeting of the Mussalmans of Ahmedabad was held at Shaukat Maidan at 9 p.m. on 3-2-39 under the presidentship of Dr. Jalaluddin K Kadri, wherein the following resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. Resolved that the following telegram be sent to the Prime Minister of Great Britain:

"Mussalmans of Ahmedabad urge that the All-India Muslim League should be represented on the Palestine Conference in London, that the demands of Arabs be conceded. Muslim India is most anxiously awaiting the results of the Conference. The failure of the Conference will be most disastrous and lead to grave consequences throughout the Muslim world."

2. This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Ahmedabad looks upon with resentment the activities carried on by Aryasamajists and Hindu Mahasabhaists through propaganda with a view to defame the progressive State of Hyderabad.

This meeting further assures His Exalted Highness the Nizam that Mussalmans of British India are prepared to make any sacrifice for the support of the Nizam's Government.

3. This public meeting of Mussalmans of Ahmedabad looks upon with resentment the activities of the Congress carried on through Prajamandal in Indian States in the name of rights of the people and their freedom but having an ulterior motive to crush the right of representation of Mussalmans

This meeting appreciates the bold step of Thakore Saheb of Rajkot in recognising the right of representation of Mussalmans and appeals to other Rulers to recognise the right of Mussalmans likewise.

And further resents the attitude of Congress in opposing the recognition of representatives of the Muslim Council of Rajkot.

4. This public meeting of Mussalmans of Ahmedabad expresses its deep sense of sorrow at the firing of the Jaipur State Police which resulted in the death of twelve Muslim martyrs and warns the State that its such callous attitude towards Mussalmans will result against the interest of the State.

This meeting further expresses its heartfelt condolence to all relatives of martyrs and demands from the Jaipur Ruler the immediate dismissal of those officers who ordered unjustified firing on innocent and peaceful Mussalmans, and further calls upon the State to make arrangements for maintenance of the families of the said martyrs.

5. This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Ahmedabad condemns the action of Sir Ghulam Husein Hidayatulla and other members of the League Party of Sind Assembly in joining the Khan Bahadur Allah Baksh Party.

6. This public meeting of the Mussalmans of Ahmedabad looks upon with resentment the action of Congress in laying down un-Islamic and unacceptable conditions with regard to the handing over the mosque situated in Gaekwar's Haveli Raikhed, and in communicating with such persons who command no confidence of Mussalmans and urges the Bombay Government to hand over the mosque to Mussalmans in its original state with all its Sahen and appertainent ground.

POONA MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION

Coercive Measures To Recover Dues

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, Feb. 11.

The annual general administration report of the Poona City Municipality for the year 1937-1938 has just been published.

The income of the Municipality for the year under report shows an increase of Rs. 1,35,351, the total income being Rs. 24,92,125 including an opening balance of Rs. 11,593. The income consisted of Municipal rates and taxes (Rs. 13,85,767) Revenue from property and powers (Rs. 1,72,379), Grants and contributions (Rs. 1,59,305), Miscellaneous (Rs. 1,84,857), Extraordinary and debt (Rs. 3,06,-902), and deposits (Rs. 2,66,150).

The fall of prices of iron, copper, brass and staple food such as bajari and rice has told on the octroi income of the Municipality, there being a decrease of Rs. 31,671.

The total expenditure for the year under report was Rs. 2,431,-572. This consisted of general administration and collection (Rs. 1,83,722), public safety (Rs. 79,207), public health and convenience (Rs. 9,52,126), public instruction (Rs. 3,67,696), contributions (Rs. 2,400). Miscellaneous (Rs. 3,30,-818) and extraordinary and debt (Rs. 5,15,607).

The wheel tax collected by this Municipality rarely exceeds Rs. 30,000 a year at the most while the expenditure on maintenance of roads is more than Rs. 80,000. No road toll is levied. Progress of asphalting roads was considerable. Government have sanctioned loan for the purpose.

Owing to the continuous remarks of Government during the last 6 or 7 years special efforts are being made for recovering dues and coercive measures are employed strictly and continuously. The arrears this year were 1,75,745 against Rs. 1,61,288 of the last year.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (836 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Mukerjee. 8-10 Mushtaribai of Agra. 8-25 Violin recital. 8-30 Lakshman Pershad. 9-10 Mashuq Ali of Alwar. 9-25 Alap and Gat Bhairvin on Sarod. 9-30 Fani and Majruh recital. 9-45 Mushtaribai of Agra.

1-0 p.m. B B C Records. 1-30 Song recital. 2-0 School broadcast. 6-10 Mashuq Ali of Alwar. 6-30 Sitar recital. 6-40 Mushtaribai of Agra. 7-0 For villagers. 8-0 Lakshman Pershad. 8-15 Caricatures. 8-30 Kumari Shyama Zutshi, Geets. 8-50 Surbahar recital. 9-0 Mushtaribai of Agra. 10-0 Foundation of nation building by Col. Sir A. J. H. Rusell. 10-15 Mashuq Ali of Alwar 10-25 Lakshman Pershad. 10-40 Mushtaribai of Agra.

Delhi—II Programme

TRANSMISSION I

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1. 6-10 Mushtaribai of Agra. 6-30 Lakshman Pershad 6-45 Q. S. Zahur. 7-0 Kumari Shyama Zutshi Geets. 7-20 Lakshman Pershad. 7-35 Sarod recital.:Malgunji. 7-40 Mashuq Ali of Alwar. 8-0 Mushtaribai of Agra. 8-15 to 9-45 As in Delhi 1. 9-50 V U D Light orchestra. 10-0 As in Delhi 1 10-15 V U D Light orchestra.

Delhi—III Programme

19.3 metres (15,160 kc/s)

8-0 to 10-0 a.m. & 12-0 noon to 2-45 p.m. As in Delhi 1.

12-0 noon to 2-45 As in Delhi 1.

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-0 As in Delhi 1. 7-0 to 8-0 As in Delhi 2. 8-0 to 11-0 As in Delhi 1.

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. Records

12-0 noon. Pandit Rao Nagarker.

12-30 p.m. Jaltarang and clarionet. 12-40 Musical mixture. 12-55 Market rates. 1-5 Music. 3-30 Muslim influence in everyday life, by Professor N. L. Ahmed. 3-50 Music. 3-55 Marathi literature, Humour: C. V. Joshi, P. K. Atre, Shamrao Oke, by Professor Vaman Malhar Joshi, M.A. Poona. 4-15 An aside. For teachers. 6-0 Amanat Ali Khan. 6-30 For Bnumijan. 7-30 Commercial news. 7-45 Alla Rakha. 8-0 New Gujarati books. Review in Gujarati by Bachubhai Rawat. 8-15 Hirabai Jhaveri. 8-35 Amanat Ali Khan. 9-0 News in Hindustani. 9-15 Pandit Rao Nagarker. 9-50 Haji Baba of Ispahan. 10-5 Melody trio. 10-30 Jer Jassawala, pianoforte recital. 10-40 The Jacques string orchestra. 11-0 Epilogue.

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 a.m. to 9-0 12-0 noon to 2-0 p.m. and 3-30 to 4-30 As in Bombay 1.

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 p.m. to 6-30 As in Bombay 1. 6-30 For children (Gujarati). 7-0 Amanat Ali Khan. 7-30 to 10-5 As in Bombay 1. 10-5 G. M. Durrani. 10-15 Pandit Rao Nagarkar. 10-30 String quartet. 10-35 Hirabai Jhaveri. 11-0 Epilogue.

Calcutta—I Programme

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time..)

12-30 p.m. John McCormack: Tenor. 12-50 Music. 1-15 Market rates. (Calcutta Stock Exchange). 1-17 Lunch hour music from Firpo's (Contd.) 1-30 Great Men of Letters: Rabindranath, by S. K. Mukherjee, M.A. 1-45 Stories retold. 1-55 Music. 2-2 Know yourself. 2-20 Records. 5-0 For countryside. 6-0 Pala Kirtan: Maan. 7-30 Murder at office. 7-45 N. N. Mazumdar. 8-5 Faces of Buddha. By Jamini Sen. 9-10 Songs of Bing Crosby. 9-30 Design for living, by D. E. Harding. 9-45 John Phillips and his orchestra.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.96 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. to 10-30 As in Calcutta 1.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. It might interest you. 2-5 Carnivorous and others peculiar plants. 2-0 Music. 4-0 Things of interest. (Tamil) by 'Radio Mama'. 4-5 Sons and daughters of India, 4: Punna. (Tamil) by Shrimati T. S. Kunjitam. 4-20 Light songs in Tamil. By M. Sundaresan. 5-0 V. V. Krishna Iyer of Mayavaram: vocal. 5-30 Shrimati V. M. Kothainayaki: vocal. 6-0 V. V. Krishna Iyer of Mayavaram: vocal. 6-30 Shrimati V. M. Kothainayaki: vocal. 7-0 AIR violins. 7-15 How they work, 3 the radio in (Tamil) by V. P. Natarajan. 7-30 Shrimati Nilamma Kadamby: Veena. 8-15 M. M. Dandapani Desikar: Vocalist. 9-20 The organiser, by G. Solomon. 9-30 Dances from Spain. 9-45 Cecil Knowles: Baritone. 10-5 Records. 10-30 Epilogue.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. to 2-30 As in Madras I

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. As in Madras 1. 6-0 Ballads 6-10 Parasitic diseases of cattle in (Telugu). 6-20 Popualr melodies. 6-30 As in Madras 1. 9-35 Shrimati Nilamma Kadambi: Veena and vocal. 10-0 M. M. Dandapani Desikar: Vocalist.

Peshawar Programme

200 metres (1,500 kc/s)

5-0 p.m. With villagers. 6-10 Pandit Nand Kumar. 6-30 Hamidabai 6-50 Dilbar Raj: Guitar. 6-55 Pandit Nand Kumar. 7-15 Hamidabai. 7-45 Do Parosi. 8-0 Sabrunissa Begam. Naghma-i-Nau. 8-20 Khyber radio orchestra: Egyptian Naghma. 8-30 Hamidabai. 8-50 Inayat Husain. 8-55 Pandit Nand Kumar. 9-45 Hamidabai. 10-5 Des on violin by Qadir Baksh. 10-10 Sabrunissa Begam.

Lahore Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

6-10 Bibi Narindar Kaur (Amateur). 6-30 For countryside. 7-15 O. Parkash Chaddha, (Amateur). 7-30 Chanchal Kumari. 7-40 Banjo recital by Faiz Fareed. 7-45 Mind at mischief, 2 riots (Hindustani) by Qazi Mohammad Aslam. 8-0 Bibi Narindar Kaur (Amateur). 8-10 Chanchal Kumari. 8-30 Om Prakash Chaddha. 8-45 Hamid and his neighbours. 9-5 Chanchal Kumari. 9-45 Records. 9-50 Stories and epicureans. 10-5 Makhmoor Nigahen. 10-20 Request Song by C. Kumari. 10-30 Sitar recital. 10-40 Mixed melodies.

Lucknow Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. M. N. Natu of Faizabad. 5-50 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore. 6-15 Bhushan. 6-35 Kumari Sirjit Kaur. 6-55 Bhane Lal. 10-0 M. N. Natu of Faizabad. 7-30 Records. 8-0 Recreation (Hindustani) by Suraj Kumari Nehru. 8-15 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore. 8-40 Next Week's Programmes. 8-50 Bhushan. 9-50 A duet. 10-5 M. N. Natu of Faizabad. 10-20 Kumari Sirjit Kaur. 10-35 Rashke Jahan of Cawnpore.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. town tonight. 8-0 Charlie Kunz at the piano. 8-10 B B C Empire symphony concerts. 9-30 News. 9-50 Lloyd Thomas. 10-0 Trolley bus.

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All-India Weather

(From Our Correspondent.)

POONA, Feb. 12.

The following are the maximum-minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. to-day:—

Station	Temperature Max	Temperature Min	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st. Nov.	Difference to Normal
Agra	81	50	—	0.7	—0.5
Ahmedabad	93	63	—	—	—0.3
Ajmer	82	52	—	—	—0.9
Ahmednagar	89	61	—	—	—1.4
Allahabad	84	54	—	0.8	—0.9
BOMBAY	84	70	—	1.1	+0.5
Bangalore	84	57	—	0.7	—3.1
Bhopal	85	55	—	0.3	—
Baroda	95	56	—	—	—
Bhavnagar	92	60	—	—	—0.4
Calcutta	89	67	—	0.1	—1.4
Cawnpore	85	55	—	0.7	—0.7
Cheerapunji	61	48	—	3.8	—0.9
Cocanada	87	67	—	10.2	+3.6
Cochin	88	73	—	6.7	—2.6
Dehra Dun	74	47	—	1.4	—3.2
Delhi	81	52	—	—	—1.9
Dehra I. Khan	68	49	—	—	—1.1
Dalhousie	—	—	—	4.9	—8.1
Fort Sandeman	56	42	—	0.9	—0.9
Hyderabad (Dn.)	92	63	—	—	—1.5
Hyderabad (Sd.)	84	62	—	—	—0.5
Jubbulpore	87	52	—	1.5	—0.5
Jaipur	83	53	—	—	—0.9
Karachi	78	66	—	0.2	—0.6
Lucknow	83	54	—	0.6	—1.0
Lahore	69	51	—	0.3	—1.5
Multan	74	54	—	—	—0.9
Mysore	86	60	—	1.0	—2.1
Madras	85	60	—	3.2	—18.4
Murree	44	33	0.3	7.0	—0.7
Mount Abu	74	55	—	—	—0.7
Mangalore	88	70	—	2.1	—1.6
Nagpur	94	58	—	0.1	—1.9
Ootacamund	70	38	—	4.7	—4.5
Patna	83	58	—	0.1	—1.1
Peshawar	58	47	—	1.9	—1.1
Poona	92	58	—	0.3	—1.0
Pachmarhi	79	55	—	0.4	—1.7
Rawalpindi	59	39	0.1	2.2	—2.6
Rajkot	90	57	—	—	—0.4
Srinagar	45	33	0.2	4.6	—1.6
Sholapur	91	63	—	—	—1.7
Simla	49	42	—	1.9	—3.5
Trivandrum	88	73	—	5.5	—4.4
Vizagapatam	81	68	—	12.1	+6.8

Poona Weather Summary

POONA, Feb. 12.

A trough of low pressure over East United Provinces and Chota Nagpur yesterday became unimportant after causing a few light showers in Bengal and Assam.

A fresh Western disturbance has caused fairly widespread rain or snow in North West Frontier, North Punjab Hills and Kashmir. It lies this morning as a trough of low pressure over Upper Sind and Northwest Rajputana. Night temperatures are appreciably above normal in Baluchistan, Sind, Punjab and Kashmir.

Chief amounts of rainfall are.—Sonamarg, three inches, Dras two; Parachinar three quarter; Quetta and Drosh half; Srinagar, Skardu, Miranshah, Chamin, Kalat and Muree quarter.—A. P.

City's Health

The health returns of Bombay during the 5th week of 1939, i.e., the week ended 4th February, 1939 were as under:—

The total mortality 618 was 19 less in the last week and the death-rate registered was 27.7 on the census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 5th week of 1938, viz., 761 and the death-rate 34.1. The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 594 and the death-rate 26.6.

Out of the total deaths, 153 were among infants under one year of age. During the week, smallpox caused 4 attacks and 3 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent. There were 6 deaths from typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 9 attacks and 6 deaths.

The number of live births registered during the week was 844 which compares favourably with that for the 5th week of 1938, viz. 791 and 754 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-38).

TWO CHIEF TRAITS OF SIR SAYAJIRAO

Baroda Dewan's Tribute

BARODA, Feb. 11.

"The welfare of my subjects has ever been my primary consideration, and I rejoice that I have been able to give them peace and ordered government, and to lessen their social evils and economic troubles. Every passing year confirms my belief that education for the humblest member of society is the only sure foundation on which to build. Every effort has been worthwhile, and, in the fulness of time, I hope and pray that the policy I have initiated and steadfastly pursued may be crowned with success".

These words of the late H. H. Sir Sayajirao Gaekwar of Baroda summing up his stewardship of the Baroda State in one of his last speeches were recalled by Sir V. T. Krishnamachariar, Dewan of Baroda while presiding over a condolence meeting held at the Nyayamandir this evening to mourn the death of the late ruler.

Paying a stirring tribute to the crusade against religious and social injustices in Hindu society which the late ruler waged the Dewan said: "If I am asked what traits in him impressed one most I would mention two.

"The first was his hatred of wrong; he was a resolute opponent of prejudice, intolerance and abuses of every kind. He fought all his life against customs based on injustice and his speeches on subjects like the caste system, untouchability and other evils show how deeply he felt over them.

"He had in him the fire of the earnest reformer and it was due to this urge in him that he devoted many years of his life to social legislation calculated to remove these evils. Only three weeks before his fatal illness, he asked that the position of women under Hindu law should be again subjected to a comprehensive examination so that if ameliorative measures were needed over and above those already taken they might be introduced. Never did his interest or determination fag for one moment.

"The second trait is that he was above all things a great nationalist. He was an Indian first and a Ruler afterwards. He was proud of India and sought for her a freedom to work out her destiny as a great nation. But no one saw the failings more clearly, the dangers and set-backs that lay in disunity whether communal religious, racial or provincial. Incessantly he urged the need to eradicate intolerance and suspicion, working always for brotherhood and co-operation. To him communalism and provincialism were among the deadly sins and all his life he thought and spoke in terms of India as a whole. To the last he was a firm believer in India's high destiny and all his life he worked for furthering it."—United Press.

"GRATEFUL FOR CONDOLENCES"

New Baroda Ruler Thanks Public

A Baroda Press note says:—

His Highness the Maharaja is most grateful for the condolences offered to him at the Laxmi Vilas Palace by the sardars, officers and gentry of the Baroda city and is deeply touched by the feeling shown to him in his irreparable loss.

As it is not possible to convey His Highness' deep feeling of thankfulness individually to all who attended, His Highness has issued this message to all the gentlemen collectively.

Flour Mills Workers Form Union

(From A Correspondent)

Workers engaged in the various flour-mills in Bombay met together on Saturday in Khetwadi to consider the necessity of forming a Union of their own. Mr. Shaik Chand Ramajoobhai was in the chair.

In the city, there are scores of grinding mills employing more than a thousand workers. On account of the nature of the industry and also due to complete absence of any organisation, these workers have several grievances. There was, thus, already a lot of discontent existing among them and naturally the meeting was largely attended by the workers.

The meeting unanimously decided to form a Union and a provisional committee of 13 workers was appointed to take the necessary steps in that connection.

Mr. Baboo Kalyanji, Mr. Jambhale and Mr. K. M. Salavi, President of the Building Workers' Union addressed the meeting.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM OCTOBER, 1938)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 50	17 40
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 00	20 45
Madras Express	10 10	15 00
Poona Mail	10 25	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 15	18 50
Nagpur Express	13 50	21 35
Poona Fast (Pass.)	17 00	11 50
Poona Express	19 24	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 00

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from 1st October, 1938.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail*	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon	(Sat)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 05
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 33	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

	Arr.
Frontier Mail (On Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR MAIL TIMINGS

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

LONDON—BOMBAY (Juhu).

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj and Ahmedabad.

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday at 1 p.m.

Delivery: Monday (two deliveries) 8 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 3-30 p.m

BOMBAY (Juhu)—LONDON

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 7-30 a.m Departure from Juhu 10-15 a.m.

BOMBAY (Juhu)—COLOMBO

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O.:—Sunday, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 11-30 a.m. Departure from Juhu 1-30 p.m.

COLOMBO—BOMBAY (Juhu)

Arrivals at Juhu: Sunday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday 9-45 a.m. Delivery, Sunday 12-30 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—SINGAPORE and AUSTRALIA.

Latest hour of posting:—Monday, Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

AUSTRALIA—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday, at 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY (via Calcutta)—HONGKONG CHINA AND JAPAN

Latest hour of posting:—Tuesday and Saturday 6-30 p.m.

HONGKONG—BOMBAY (via Calcutta)

Delivery:—Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

BOMBAY—KATHIAWAR.

Planes call at Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Jamnagar and Porebunder.

Departures from Juhu: Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals:—Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, 6 p.m.

BOMBAY—POONA—KOLHAPUR

Departure from Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Arrivals at Juhu: Monday, Thursday and Saturday at 11-45 a.m.

Welcome To Founder Of Toc H.

An informal function to welcome the founder of Toc. H. was held at Robert Money High School on Saturday night. "Tubby" was warmly welcomed by the 3 united groups of Toc. H. members. Amongst those present were Sir Hugh and Lady Clayton, Canon G. Clark, and Mr. H Tate.

Mr. Clayton made an informal speech which gave great pleasure to the hearers.

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd, were the host and hostess of the evening.

Mr. Clayton is on a holiday tour and made Bombay his first port of call, much to the delight of the Toc. H. members of Bombay.

KAISER-I-HIND MILLS WORKERS' VICTORY

BANGALORE, February 10.

The workers of the Kaiser-I-Hind Mills, Ltd., held a public reception to Mr. H. V. Subramanyam, in an open place near the Bank of Mysore, Ltd. They presented a gold medal to him for the successful lead he gave their agitation in January 1939, when they were suddenly thrown out of work without any compensation. The labourers got the compensation they claimed.

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Jewel of India

Calcutta.

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2nd ENCLOSURE ... ... Rs. 1-4

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I GIVE THE CHILDREN
Mistol
BEFORE THEY GO OUTDOORS
It is dangerous to neglect a cold. At the first warning sneeze, use Mistol. A few soothing drops in each nostril quickly relieve congestion and open clogged nasal passages. Soon you breathe easily again.
MISTOL STOPS COLDS WHERE THEY START

Our Madras Letter

MASS EDUCATION IN AGENCY AREAS

Colony For The Unemployed: A Vizag Scheme

MANUFACTURE OF PAPER FROM BOTHA GRASS

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
MADRAS, Feb. 3.

With a view to getting a fair idea of the conditions of mass education in the North Agency area, Mr. R. M. Statham, Director of Public Instruction, toured in the Vizagapatam and East Godavari Agency tracts. He visited several schools and inspected the offices of the Agency Inspectors of Schools. He was pained to note that while all the rules were strictly enforced on the schools in the plains, some of the recent ones appeared to be unknown in the case of the Agency schools. Certain schools, it was found, had no annual inspections for years together and some had not even Inspection Books and even if they were there, some had been removed by inspecting officers while the registers of census of pupills of school-age opened years ago had not even black boards supplied to them by the management. Pupils in some schools had not provided themselves with books and slates.

The Director was struck with the backward condition of some of these schools and he gave out of his pocket a handsome amount to the teachers of some schools for the supply of text-books to the pupils. On the whole, the Director left the area with the impression that the expenditure incurred was out of proportion to the results achieved and it is hoped that this visit of the Director will have a salutary effect in the direction of improving the conditions of elementary education in these partially excluded areas.

Salem Iron Ores

The examination of the possibilities of establishing certain large-scale industries in the Madras Presidency was conitnued, states the Government in reviewing the administration report of the Industries department for past year. Three such industries in the province received particular attention, the steel, the fertiler and the power alcohol. In connection with the manufacture of high grade ores, a field study of the Kanjamala hills was made by Dr. V. S. Dubey of the Benares Hindu University. The small-scale experiments carried out by him at the University have shown that the ore can be concentrated without any special difficulty and that it is possible to carry the concentraition of megnetite up to 90 per cent. Before final conclusions can be arrived at, it is desirable to investigate the several other iron ore deposits around Salem, to survey the apatite (phosphorous salt) deposits in Trichinopoly and to find out the large-scale concentration costs. Steps are being taken to gather the necessary information in these respects.

The question of undertaking the manufacture of ammonium sulphate as a fertilising agent was examined and it was found that it should be possible to do so at reasonable cost provided the gypsum deposits of Trichinopoly are utilised in the manufacture. The question of a field survey of these deposits is under the consideration of Government. The Government have also had under their consideration during the year the possibilities of production of power alcohol from molasses and its use mixed with petrol, as motor fuel. A committee to investigate this question more fully in all its aspects has just been appointed.

Paper From Grass

The Collector of Cuddapah is considering the feasibility of arranging demonstrations of the manufacture of paper from botha grass in the Rural Uplift Schools at Jammalamadugu and Rajampet. It is understood that the services of an expert, Mr. P. Lakshmanamurthi of East Godavari will be availed of in this connection. The demonstration of tape waving is one of the items in the programme of the schools. Mr. A. L. Griffith Provincial Sylviculturist, is touring the Tanjore district to investigate into the possibilities of teak plantations in the "padugai" lands of the Cauvery delta. He is having discussions with the local officers of the Public Works Department in this connection. He inspected the padugals. Government and private, situated on the banks of the rivers Cauvery and the Coleron with a view to starting the plantations. The officer seems to be of the opinion that teak could successfully be grown in these padugals. The Government will take the lead in this matter, the place chosen at present being the Thikaisthanam area, near Trivadi in Tanjore district.

Unemployed Colony

The Vizagapatam District Industries Committee has a scheme for colonisation of cultivable waste land by educated unemployed youths, prepared by Dr. G. Gopala Rao, Reader in Chemistry, in the Andhra University. It has been forwarded to the Government for consideration. Dr Gopala Rao urges that the Government should undertake the collection of data regarding areas of cultivable waste land available and what kind of cultivation could profitably be followed and also suggest ways and means for providing the necessary facilities for cultivation, irrigation and financing a scheme of general colonisation. Such investigation has been made in the Punjab and he commends the Punjab scheme as worthy of attention.

After describing the salient features of the Punjab and Annamalai schemes for colonisation, he suggests a workable scheme himself. He points out that 72 per cent of the land sown in Madras was worked under dry farming conditions. With proper investigation into the different systems of dry farming under the kinds of vegetation which could be advantageously raised on such dry lands, it should be possible, he says, to utilise much of the land that is now lying waste.

In the Vizagapatam, Godavari and other agencies, there are vast tracts of very fertile lands, which could have been prosperous farms but for the scourge of malaria and lack of proper communications. It should be possible to settle 20 or 30 colonists in each model village created in these Agency tracts, if only arrangements are made for proper medical relief and provision for elementary education and such other amenities, combined with anti-malarial operations. Such large tracts of land are available in the Jeypore and Salur Estates,

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people to know that "LOST VITALITY can be REGAINED WITHOUT DRUGS." Apply for FREE particulars to the Manager, "Radiant Health," Steno Buildings, Amritsar.

Hockey in Bombay

TELEPHONE TEAM BEAT CATHEDRAL XI

Dull Game Livens Up At Close

The Telephone Hockey team achieved a creditable victory on Sunday evening when it defeated the Cathedral in the Bombay Provincial Hockey Championship in their Association grounds by 2 goals to nil. There was not a shadow of doubt about their being better team on the day's play.

This match fell far below expectation and the first opportunity that presented itself for the Telephones by way of short corner was a failure and the game was very patchy and listless for sometime. The Cathedral team was mostly on the defensive and it was not until the last quarter of the first half an hour did anything of note happen. Thereafter the Telephones became more assertive and made the match a bit lively and interesting when Taylor came out in his usual form, and gathering a beautiful pass from Gibson had a sharp shot right into the opponents' goal. Even during this period numerous chances including two short corners were frittered away—inexcusably—by their careless halfside.

The defence of the Telephones was sound and when the Cathedral forward rank carried the ball in good style on several occasions the latter found immediate repulses. Two of the best chances proved of no avail. The first half therefore stood to the credit of the Telephone at 1 goal to nil.

On resumption of the second half, Woodcock receiving a timely pass passed it on to Taylor who worked out his way to find the board with a good shot. The Cathedral attacks after this second reverse were both incessant and dangerous. Marsh after working his way in was caught in a bad angle and one of his best attempts to score ended poorly. At the other end the right-out of the Cathedral who made an equally good attempt was repulsed by the goal-keeper, and it was often due to one forward or another attempting to score all by himself even when badly caught. The Telephones forced three short corners, but none of them was properly taken. The Cathedral right-out had equally good chances when the defence field was left undefended. Twice he missed a centre which the goal-keeper was lucky to meet at the goal mouth and score it off.

The play at the close of the hour was lively, as was evidenced by the audience on all sides getting excited at each move approaching the ring. The Cathedral failed in their heroic attempts to reduce the margin and the score stood to the credit of Telephones by 2 goals to nil.

(Continued from column 7.)

threatening its prestige and power.

Independence Day In Paris

Indian students and their friends in Paris also observed the Indian Independence Day in the Metropolis of the French Empire on the 26th January at a dinner. This was the first time that the Independence Day has been observed by Indians in Paris. Akhtar Hussain, a Muslim student, presided over the meeting which followed the dinner. By his side sat over forty people, including Clemence Dutt, Mrs. Violette Lakhsmi Dutt, Andre Hoschiller, (leader of the French youth and one of the Secretaries of the World Youth Congress), Michael Wallace (son of Edgar Wallace), Madam Morin, (a devotee of Gandhiji, Nehru, and Bose in France and all that they stand for) Miss Rita Kazan (U. S. A.), David Spencer (Secretary, International Socialist Students' Alliance) Lai Ching (Secretary, Chinese Students' Association in Europe), Dr. Dev, Promode Sen, Chintamani Kar, Parapada Basu and Ahmad Reheman.

The meeting opened with the singing of "Bande Mataram" after which Mr. Hussain explained the significance of the Independence Day. There were short addresses by Andre Hoschiller, David Spencer, Madam Morin, Miss Meye, Lia Ching, expressing their solidarity with the Indian struggle for complete independence. Clemence Dutt expressed the goodwill to the Indian people on behalf of the World Committee of the League Against Fascism and war. He said that Indian students who are in Europe to-day have great opportunity to study politics in actual day to day politics. In his opinion if the Indian students in Europe can learn the fundamental principles underlying it and apply them in India, it will be an immense help to the Indian struggle for freedom. There was a prolonged applause when Dutt referred to the late Shapurji Saklatvala who, he declared, was the greatest Indian fighter for freedom.

Message From Romain Rolland

Before the gathering renewed the Congress pledge of Independence there were cheers when Dr. Dev conveyed the message received from Romain Rolland, who is spending the winter in Switzerland. The great Savant wrote to his Indian friends: "I have no need to assure you or your colleagues in India of my sympathy for the cause which you defend, nor my firm hope that India will soon reconquer her full independence. But you know that we, citizens of the old democracies of the West, are on the eve of even more ruthless combats than your own; our thoughts are preoccupied by the sombre vigil. And you cannot be indifferent to it. For the whole world lies under the menace of the dark sun of Fascism, of Nazism and of the racialism, which is rising to-day over the earth and seeking to devour it. India will soon feel its murderous approach. As her great leaders Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Bose have well realised, all people and all men throughout the world who love freedom must unite against the common envy of liberty, of social justice and of human progress."

Inter-City Tennis Match

DULWICH, Feb. 11.

Paris beat London by 12 matches to 9 in the annual Inter-City Tennis Match.

Notable results are Borotra beat Olliff 6—3, 7—5.

Borotra beat Nigelsharpe 6—2, 6—3.

Olliff beat Pierro Polizza 6—3, 6—3.—Reuter.

Anti-Imperialist Rally: More Meetings And Messages

(From Our Own Correspondent)
LONDON, Feb. 2.

Since writing to you there have been more meetings of Indians to observe the Indian Independence Day. There has also been a mass demonstration in which a large number of British people took part and expressed their solidarity with the Indian masses in their demand for the complete independence of India.

As was the case last year, this year's demonstration started from Mornington-crescent on Sunday noon and though the weather was not congenial, over 2,000 men and women saluted the Congress flag and shouted slogans, such as "Long Live Indian Revolution," "India Must Be Free," "We Demand Freedom for India," "Down With Chamberlain," "Down With the British Allies of Hitler and Mussolini, "Arms for Spain," "India Behind China and Spain Under the leadership of the Congress and not of Chamberlain," "India Sends Food to Spain under the leadership of the Congress." There were also many other slogans on the varied placards which Indian students, men and women, paraded the long route from Mornington-crescent to Trafalgar Square. At the latter point there were awaiting to give the demonstrators a warm greeting another crowd of six thousand people, who gave a clinched fist salute as was done by the onlookers in the streets.

Anti-Imperialist Rally

At Trafalgar Square, we had speeches which lasted for about an hour. They were preceded by the singing of one of Rabindranath Tagore's national songs by Indian women students. Speeches recalling the heroic fights given to British Imperialism by the Indian people during the last hundred years were made by representatives of various political and trade union organisations. There were frequent cheers when the speakers referred to the revolutionary role played in India by men like Mahatma-Gandhi, Subhas Chandra Bose and Jawaharlal Nehru. There were cheers also whenever the speakers referred to the leaders of Indian working-class who had led the Indian workers for the past twenty-years in a fight not only against British Imperialism but also against British and Indian capitalists. The meeting passed the following resolution, which received the support of as many as 8,000 people who had gathered there.

"This Mass Demonstration, called by the India League, in support of National Independence, at Trafalgar Square, scene of many historic endeavours of the British people for freedom and democratic rights, recognising the fight now being waged by the different peoples of the world against Fascist aggression and Imperial domination as a common struggle for liberty and world peace, proclaims its solidarity with them and calls upon the democratic people of Britain to unite in the fight for freedom.

"We pay our tribute to the heroic people of Spain, who, against the overwhelming weight of men and metal, have held the fort of our liberty for the last two years, and who, still unconquered, fight with indomitable courage and determination to victory. We demand that the Spanish Government shall be immediately restored its legitimate rights to obtain arms for defence and call upon the people of Britain to compaign unremittingly to defeat the National Government and obtain a reversal of its disastrous foreign policy.

Boycott Of Japanese Goods

"We congratulate the people of India on the nation-wide boycott that, under the leadership of the Congress, they have imposed on Japanese goods, and send our greetings to Congress Medical Units now operating on the Chinese Fronts.

"We demand financial and medical aid to China, and the boycott of Japanese goods and the refusal of supplies, particularly of oil and credit, to Japan. We also demand a similar refusal of supplies and credits to all countries engaged in aggression.

"To the people of Abyssinia still fighting against Italian Imperialism and oppression we pay our tribute. We condemn the National Government's shameful betrayal of them and its recognition of Italian conquest.

"To the subject peoples of the Colonial Empire in Africa and elsewhere, victims of oppression and exploitation by Imperialism, we hold out our hand of comradeship in their struggle for freedom and better conditions, which is equally our struggle, and we demand the immediate establishment of full democratic rights, civil and personal liberty, adult suffrage and universal education, which will speedily enable them to achieve full political and economic freedom.

"We welcome the active part played by the people of India under the leadership of the Indian National Congress, and the efforts made by them on behalf of the peoples of Spain and China. We also welcome the Congress declaration that the people of India are ready to co-operate with other people in the defence of freedom, peace and collective security, but that they will not, as a subject nation within the British Empire, allow their strength and resources to be used for Imperialist war purposes by their rulers.

Demand For Constituent

"We support the demand of the Indian people for a Constituent Assembly to frame the Constitution of India and to establish her national independence, and direct her own destiny in her internal and external affairs.

"This meeting calls upon the progressive forces in Britain to work for closer links between the people of Britain, of India and of the colonies, for the purpose of forging a powerful united peace movement throughout all these countries, which, enjoying the free co-operative support of all their people, will be able to arrest the aggression of Fascism and Imperialism and establish liberty, democracy and peace throughout the world.

In Oxford University

On Tuesday our students in Oxford utilised their lunch hour to hold a meeting which had the support of the Oxford University Socialist Club. It was addressed by Dr. K. S. Shelvankar, who had been doing a good deal of lecturing in this country on subjects, such as India, Colonies, Empire and the Role of British Imperialism in the vast territory that make up the British Commonwealth of Nations. The broad basis of the Oxford Majlis enables students of all shades of opinion to join that institution although the official policy of the Majlis never swerves from the progressive nationalist lines. The President of the Majlis this term is Mr. R. H. Mody (Christ Church), the eldest son of Sir H. P. Mody. He is born in that creed which is a peculiar brand of Liberalism in India and I believe he is doubtful whether he can revolt and join the ranks of the Indian socialists in this country or when he returns to Bombay. The Secretary of the Majlis is Miss Kamila Tyabji (St. Hugh's), who is a niece of the late Abbas Tyabji. The treasurer is Mr. Pratap Singh (Lincolm) of Jodhpur State. Dr. Subbarayan's daughter, Miss Paravati Kumaramangalam (St. Hugh's) is the junior secretary of the Majlis study group, of which the senior secretaryship has gone to Mr. Satish D. Kalelkar (Hertford). He is the ex-President of the Majlis and has introduced these study groups to "enlighten Indian students about their own country during their stay in this country". He is also the editor of the "Indian Student", a quarterly organ of the Federation of Indian Student Societies in Europe, of which another Oxford Indian, Mr. Himat Sinh, is now the General Secretary.

Variety of political opinion does not, as mentioned above, affect the official policy of the Majlis, which is the only Indian students' body in Europe to openly adopt the Congress creed of complete independence as early as in 1930. The attitude of the Majlis in questions like the King's Toast at the dinners is definite and unchanged. No matter what views the officers hold individually, the Majlis stand pledged to the Congress creed. At the annual dinner the only Toasts the Majlis drinks are "Hindustan", "the Indian National Congress", "the Guests", "Sister Societies" and "The Oxford Majlis". It may be recalled that at one of the Majlis dinners, Lord Zetland, the Secretary of State for India drank the Toast of "Hindustan" and the 'Indian National Congress", when the Toast was not taken.

Ensure United Front

On Tuesday, after the gathering had once again renewed their pledge to fight for complete independence of India, the following resolution was passed unanimously:—

The Oxford Majlis congratulates Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, the President of the Indian National Congress on his re-election to that office with a decisive majority. The Majlis looks upon his re-election as a victory for the progressive forces in India which are determined to wreck the Federal Constitution which is imposed on India against her will.

The Majlis further respectfully urges the President to—

(1) Chalk out a concrete scheme of action in order to combat the introduction of the Federal scheme,

(2) Find ways and means to ensure the unity between the different political organisations which are based on communal considerations and rally them under the banner of the Congress to present a united front to British Imperialism in India,

(3) Give a definite programme and line of action to the masses, a programme which could be adopted immediately in the event of a war,

and finally

(4) Do all in his power to purge the alleged corruption in the internal organisation of the Congress which is reported to be

(Continued in col. 2)

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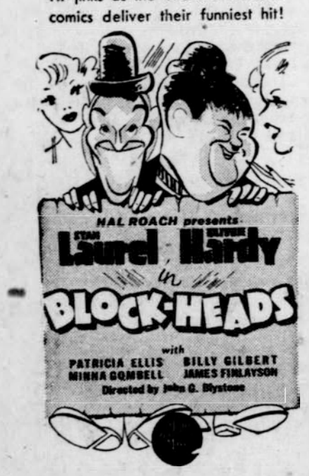


All Patrons attending To-day's Shows will receive a Souvenir Photo of Laurel & Hardy.

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu: Magh Vad 9, 1995
Muslim: Jilhej 22, 1357
Parsi: Shehrever 11, 1308
Hightide: 6.27; 21.04
Lowtide: 1.33; 13.33
Sunrise: 7h. 9m.
Sunset: 6h. 28m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Textile Inquiry Committee at Town Hall, 11 a.m.

Tuesday, February 14.

University Senate, annual meeting, 1 p.m.
Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the Notice appearing in the Public Notifications Column.

HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

These Matches will be played to-day (Monday):—

South Lancashire Regiment v. Karden N. C. S. M. at 4-15 p.m.
Referees: Aslam and Cyriaco D'Souza
G. I. P. Workshops v. Poona United.
Referees: L. Hibbert and E. J. N. Baria.

A STUDY-CLASS IN GANDHIJI'S HIND SWARAJ

A Study-Class conducted by Mr. A. B. Khan in Hindi Swaraj by Mahatma Gandhi will be held to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the International Book House, Ash Lane, Esplanade Road.

FORT CO-OPERATIVE INSTITUTE

Prof. P. A. Wadia, will deliver a public lecture on "The Place of Co-operation in our Agricultural Problems" at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), to-day (Monday) under the auspices of the Fort Co-operative Institute at the Temple of Co-Operation, V. T. Memorial Building, 9 Bakehouse Lane.

Diwan Bahadur Prof. H. L. Kaji of the Sydenham College of Commerce will preside.

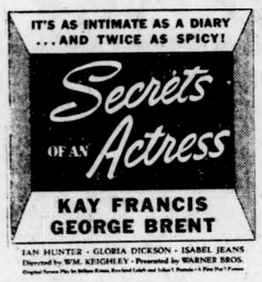
SANSKRIT SHIKSHAN MANDIR

Under the auspices of the Sanskrit Shikshan Mandir a lecture on Bhagvad Dharma will be delivered by Shri Durgashanker Shastri to-day (Monday) at 6.15 p.m., in the Fellowship School Assembly Hall. The lecture is open to the public.

The free popular Sanskrit Classes will be held in the morning as usual.

THE EXCELSIOR

THREE SHOWS DAILY: AT 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.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GEORGE BRENT
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AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—"Road Demon". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Maza Mulga". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD—"President". Daily at 5-15, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"Secrets of an Actress". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EROS—"Men With Wings". Daily at 3-30, 6-50 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Divorce". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Flying Rance" Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
METRO "Block-Heads". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MINERVA—"The Street Singer" Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE—"In Society". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE—"Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PALACE—"Swiss Miss" Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE—"Damaged Lives". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"Gopal Krishna". Daily at usual time.
REGAL—"The Mikado". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Bhabi". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
SUPER—"Criminal". Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-15 p.m.
WEST END—"Devata". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS AND AFTER

A large number of workers gathered together at Kamgar Maidan on Sunday evening to offer their congratulations to the Labour candidates who were successful in the recent Municipal elections. Similar meetings were held at D'Lisle Road, Sewri, Foras Road and other places from the afternoon.

At the Girni Kamgar Maidan, Mr. Bhise who presided, expressed on behalf of the workers of the area, gratification at the success of Labour.

Mr. R. S. Nimbkar thanked the gathering for receiving them kindly, and said that the welcome they had received all over Bombay showed that the working class were united in their aims and ambitions. The candidates would utilise their position for the carrying out of the election promises and also for the furtherance of labour interests.

RAMWADI FREE EYE HOSPITAL

The total attendance was 6,520 out of which 3,235 were males, 2,269 were females and 1,016 were children. 196 operations were performed during the month of January. The daily average attendance was 251 during 26 working days of the month.

UNITED VOLLEY BALL CHALLENGE CUP

Open Tournament for School, Colleges and Clubs (except Municipal play ground) will begin from 1st March 1939.

Entries close on 22nd February 1939. Matches will be played on Saturday, Sunday and Holidays.

Entries should be remitted to H. R. Mhatre, Hon. Secretary, U. V. Club in the Compound of Robert Money School, between 7 to 8 a.m.

"DISCOURSE ON ZOROASTRIAN COSMOGENESIS"

At the Hall on the 3rd floor of Dadyseth House, Cowasji Patel Street, to-day (Monday) at 6-30 p.m., (S. T.), Mr. Jehangir S. Chinoyala, Advocate, will give his 5th discourse on "Cosmogenesis—What is the Foundation of 'Asti' (Mundane world)".

GOKHALE EDUCATION SOCIETY

The Society's Dharamsey Thackersey High School has received the following donations towards its Silver Jubilee Endowment Fund:—

Rs. 50 His Excellency Sir Roger Lumley, the Governor of Bombay.
Rs. 100 Solicitor M. V. Gokhale.
Rs. 25 N. R. Sirdesai, Artist.

INDO-AMERICAN UNION

Father Gabriel, an exiled Russian Priest will speak on "The Jews in Palestine to-day" at 8-30 p.m. to-day (Monday) the 13th instant at "Gordon Hall" Nagpada Neighbourhood House, New Nagpada Road, Byculla, Bombay. Members and friends are invited to attend. For further information call No. 23670.

VITHAL SAYANA, CHARITABLE DISPENSARY

The total attendance during the month of January, 1939 was 2,165 out of whom 1,265 were males and 900 were females of all castes and creeds.

MAHARASHTRIYA ARYA SAMAJ

A public meeting was held in the Maharashtriya Arya Samaj, Lower Parel on Saturday under the presidentship of Pandit Laxumanrao Oghale to mourn the sad death of Sayajeerao Maharaj of Gaikwar.

DADAR GUJARATI MANDAL

A meeting of the members of the above Mandal will be held at the end of March 1939 to elect the office-bearers and Managing Committee. Those members who are on the roll of the Mandal as on 10-3-39 will be eligible to vote. The Gujarati residents of Dadar are requested to get themselves enrolled as members before that date.

Application form and a copy of Rules and Regulations can be had from the Mandal's office at Kirtikar Bazar, Flat No. 1, D'Silva Road, Dadar.

MODEL COLONY FOR BOMBAY

Bengal Artist As Consultant

BOMBAY Sunday.

Mr. Srish Chandra Chatterjee, the well-known artist and founder of the Indian School of Architecture of Calcutta, arrived here from Jubbulpore, where he was called to assist in the construction work of Vishnudutt Nagar, the venue of the 52nd session of the Indian National Congress, in the Tripuri style.

Mr. Chatterjee has been invited to Bombay by a group of businessmen for consultation in the development of a scheme for a model colony near Bombay. He will be staying here for about a week.—United Press.

Government House News

H. E. the Governor of Madras and the Lady Marjorie Erskine accompanied by Mr. T. G. Rutherford, Secretary, Major T. F. H. J. J. Kelley, Military Secretary, Major and Mrs. R. F. Ruttlege, Commandant Bodyguard, Captain E. J. R. Jenyns, Major G. H. Cole and Captain S. J. Cuthbert, Aides-de-Camp and Miss Hamilton arrived at Government House, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley lunched with the Stewards of the Royal Western India Turf Club at the Race Course, on Saturday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Lumley attended the Races and Lady Lumley gave away the Governor's Cup and the Rajpipla Gold Cup, on Saturday.

BOMBAY, Feb. 12.

H. E. the Governor of Madras and the Lady Marjorie Erskine accompanied by Mr. T. G. Rutherford Secretary, Major T. F. H. J. J. Kelly Military Secretary, Major and Mrs. R. F. Ruttledge Commandant Bodyguard, Captain E. T. R. Jenyns, Major G. H. Cole and Captain S. J. Cuthbert Aides-de-Camp left Government House Bombay.

BOMBAY VOLLEYBALL & BASKETBALL FEDERATION

Mr. O. Mohanasundaram, Director, Gilder Tank Playground writes:—

The Representatives of Institutions or Clubs that are conducting or planning to conduct any of the above small-area-major games are invited to attend a meeting to-day (Monday) at 6-0 p.m. at Gilder Tank Playground, when Mr. J. Callan, General Secretary of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. will preside, and Mr. P. M. Joseph, Med., B. P. E., Principal of Training Institute for Physical Education will address the group on the necessity of having a Provincial Federation for these games.

(1) The aim of the Federation would be to help and promote these small-area major games which are very suitable for local conditions.

(2) To improve the general standard of the games, especially amongst the School and College students, employed young men and mill workers by conducting Inter-School, Inter-Collegiate, Inter-Ward, Inter-Club League and knock-out Tournaments.

(3) To form an Umpire's Association and train up efficient Umpires.

It is planned to keep the Affiliation Fee as low as possible so that it will be within the reach of the smallest Club.

We hope for your co-operation.

INDIAN CHAMBER'S COMMERCIAL EXAMINATIONS

The Commercial Examination Board of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, Bombay, have made the following arrangements in respect of the Diploma and Certificate (both Senior and Junior) examinations to be held under their auspices in 1939.

EXAMINATION CENTRES ARE:

Bombay, Poona, Ahmedabad, Surat, Karachi, Indore, Calcutta, Lahore, Palghat, Delhi, Trivandrum, Madras, Bangalore, Mangalore, Mysore, Calicut, Coimbatore and Trichinopoly.

If there are not sufficient number of candidates forthcoming in any of the above centres, the Board reserve to themselves the right to cancel such centres and refund the amount of fees of candidates who have applied to be examined at those centres.

Applications from candidates must be received on or before 16th March 1939. Examinations will commence from 8th May 1939. Rs. 15 for Diploma examinations for each group and Rs. 5 per subject for Certificate examinations.

The fees in respect of candidates appearing through recognised institutions should be forwarded through the Principals of those institutions and in the case of those appearing privately, the amount should be remitted by Money Order or paid in person at the office of the Chamber. No cheques will be accepted. An additional sum of Re. 1 for a Diploma examination and annas four per subject for certificate examination will be charged for the supply of stationery to candidates.

All applications should be on prescribed forms, which will be available from the Principals of recognised institutions or from the Secretary of the Chamber. In the case of students appearing privately, the mere production of a certificate from their employers will not entitle them to appear for the examinations; the Board reserve the right of rejecting any application without assigning reasons. The fees in respect of such rejected applications will be refunded. The full programme giving address of the Examination Halls at the different centres and the dates on which the different papers are to be set will be announced by 6th April 1939. Intimation regarding rejection of private applications, if any, will also be given by then.

Y. W. C. A. BLUE TRIANGLE WEEK

A concert organised by Mrs. Young will be held at the Majestic Hotel at 10 p.m., to-day (Monday). Admission price Rs. 2-4.

PRINCES AND THEIR CIVIL LIST

It must Be Fixed On A Sliding Scale In Proportion To State's Income

Dr. Sumant B. Mehta, writes in the "National Front":—

The year, 1938 will be remembered in Indian history for the great awakening amongst the people of the so-called Indian States. It was a most remarkable phenomenon. I have no desire to discuss in this article the many causes that led to this awakening. The people of these States who were living more or less placidly, if not happily, for a few hundred years, suddenly became conscious of their grievances and of their rights. They have started raising a cry for self-determination; and a demand for a form of government which should be responsible to the people—in other words, for Swaraj.

From Kashmir to Travancore, from Kathiawar in the west to the small States of Orissa in the east, throughout the 562 States there is heard only one war-cry, viz., the reduction of taxes and a demand for self-government.

Naturally, the question arises as to how the expenses of the States are to be regulated if the land revenue and other taxes are to be curtailed. The one item which obviously calls for reduction is the Civil List, or the money that is spent for the maintenance of the Prince and his family and for his pomp and ceremony. In a huge number of Indian States, there is no such demarcation as personal and public money. All the revenues are looked upon as personal and the Prince is occasionally gracious enough to spend some money for the uplift of his people. But this does not apply to large States. Even in those States where the Civil List is fixed, it is not unusual for the Prince to debit some personal expenses in the State accounts. This mismanagement called for reform and it was suggested to the Princes that they should not take more than 5 to 10 per cent. of the State income. Even the Chamber of Princes advised that the Civil List should not exceed 10 p.c. of the income. Since then, some of the Princes have started limiting their expenses to 10 p.c. the maximum limit. It is not to be understood that they did not resort to the trickery of spending some more money from the State exchequer. When the Thakore of Rajkot came to terms he also consented to take 10 p.c. for the Civil List and at Rajpipla, the Prince was advised to do the same.

WHY TEN PER CENT?

This ten per cent is not sacrosanct, it is not even just. If the State which has an income of 20 lakhs, gives the Prince 2 lakhs, the larger State which has an income of 8 crores cannot be expected to give 80 lakhs per year to the Prince. For an immensely poor country like India such a sum is preposterous. The income per capita in this country is extremely small and the Princes cannot be given fabulously large sums when the majority of the people in the States are living in conditions which are near to starvation. It is a fundamental mistake for the Government of India, for the National Congress and for the people of the Indian States to agree to this iniquitous 10 p.c. for the civil list of the Princes.

I have two definite suggestions to make: The first is that the proportion of the Civil List should be adjusted on a sliding scale. And secondly that this allowance is to be made by the people on the express condition that the Princes efficiently perform their duties as heads of the States. If they remain absent from their duty or if they are inefficient their allowances are liable to be curtailed.

The scale of payment I propose is as follows:—

For incomes up to one crore 6 per cent.

For incomes up to two crores 5 per cent.

For incomes over three crores 4 per cent.

For incomes over one crore 6 per cent.

For incomes over half crore 6.25 per cent.

This allowance is meant for the whole family of the Princes and it is not open to them to get any facilities from the State without adequate payment. It is absolutely iniquitous that the expenses of marrying their children is taken from the State treasury.

Under no circumstances should a Prince get an allowance exceeding 6.25 per cent. Even the 4 per cent which would be available to the Nizam, with his income amounting to 8 crores, comes to a stupendous figure, exceeding three million rupees per year, i.e., Rs. 32,00,000.

The 6 1/4 p.c. for a State with an income of 20 lakhs comes to Rs. 125,000 which is more than enough to keep even a princely family in comfort.

Over and above the percentages shown above it will not be open to the Princes to use either men or material belonging to the State.

GUJARAT'S RADICAL CONGRESS

Support To Bose And Gandhiji's States Agitation Plans

A statement issued by the Gujarat Radical Association says that there was a real contest this year for the Congress Presidential election. So far the President used to be either nominated or approved by Gandhiji. Mr. Bose is congratulated upon his success because he upheld the democratic right of the Congress delegates to elect the President.

The statement concedes that the Congress stands committed by its resolutions to oppose the Federal scheme as it is but points out that a more resolute stand is necessary against it in view of the attitude of the Right Wing leaders like Mr. Satyamurti.

The statement further says. "As repeatedly suggested by us and according to the welcome suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi, the policy of non-intervention must be given a go-bye in favour of actively carrying on the struggle of the subjects of the Indian princes for democratic institutions under the banner of the Congress.

Concluding the statement says: "The Congress in the States must demand direct election of the representatives of the peoples (in the native States) to the Federal Assembly as against nomination by the Princes. This being a condition for the Congress participation in the election to the Federal Assembly.

"The Congress must demand of the Congress Ministries in eight provinces to resign, should the British Government insist on foisting the much-condemned federal scheme on our people.

"Constitutional dead-lock so created must be directed towards forcing up a general election.

"Should the Indian National Congress organise the resistance to the imperialist scheme of federation on the basis of the above partial political demands, the struggle for democratic freedom of the subjects of the Indian Princes shall be organically linked up with the struggle for the liberation of the people of the so-called British India—thus unifying the forces for national emancipation of India as a whole.

"On the one hand the masses shall be made politically conscious and on the other the demand for self-determination, that is the demand for National Constituent Assembly as the only democratic authority, having the right to lay down the organic law for a free national state, shall become a practical possibility. The road to the conquest of power shall be opened up before us.

"Nevertheless, no plan of action, however comprehensive it may be can be worked out effectively without a disciplined and an effective organ of struggle. This is a revolutionary political party. Therefore, without any delay whatsoever the Congress must be transformed into a well organised, disciplined revolutionary party of our people—fighting relentlessly against foreign domination. This can be done only by organising Congress Committees in every village and locality. These again must be based on the conscious membership of the Congress."

As repeatedly suggested by us and according to the welcome suggestion made by Mahatma Gandhi (his recent statement) the policy of non-intervention must be given a go-bye in favour of actively carrying on the struggle of the subjects of the native Princes for democratic rule under the banner of the Congress.

BATCH OF SATYAGRAHIS FOR JAIPUR

The Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal (Bombay) having accepted the challenge of the white Bureaucracy of Jaipur has decided to send its first batch of Satyagrahis from Bombay on 21st inst., under the Leadership of Seth Shreeniwas Bagarka General Secretary, Marwari Sammellan and Jaipur Rajya Prajamandal. The names of the Satyagrahis are:—

1. Seth Shreeniwas Bagarka (Dalpati).
2. Shree Sohanlalji Kejriwal.
3. Shree Hiralal Prahladka.
4. Shree Mohanlal Kedia.
5. Shree Vishwanath Jhunjhuwala.

IMPORTANT TO CHILDREN

The health of the grown man or woman is usually a reflection of the care shown by parents in childhood. Thoughtful parents know this and are constantly on the watch to see that their sons and daughters are protected against illness and disease.

But there is one form of illness that often goes unobserved. This is constipation, a complaint which may lead to all sorts of serious consequences. Most children regularly need a laxative if they are to keep happy and bright. But doctors point out that you must avoid laxatives that are harsh and harmful. They emphasise the value of California Syrup of Figs which is a pure fruit laxative and cannot possibly injure a child's delicate system. Also California Syrup of Figs is a liquid, which makes it easy to measure the dose that suits your child's condition. The taste is pleasant and children enjoy taking it.

Write for the booklet "Building a Child." It is full of information and will be sent post free upon application to Martin and Harris Ltd., P. O. Box 665, Calcutta.

You will find California Syrup of Figs as safe and efficient a laxative for grown-ups, too. It is strongly recommended for the whole family.

DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICAL TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY

EXHIBITION OF TEXTILE PRINTING DESIGNS

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PUBLIC REQUEST

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1939

INDIAN NAVAL RESERVE

The mere fact that the Naval Discipline Bill was opposed and thrown out by all the elected Indian members of the Central Legislative Assembly shows that there is a great deal more behind the measure than is clear at first sight. Government's case was that in view of the international situation getting more and more menacing it was necessary for the adequate defence of the extensive coastline of India to raise a strong Indian naval reserve and that for this purpose a Bill like the one before the House, providing merely for the discipline of the reservists, was essential. But the question was not really so simple as that. It was not merely a question of discipline. Government can doubtless recruit any number of reservists in an emergency without the consent of the legislature. But it is just here that one great danger lies. Just because Government may raise any number of reservists at any expense from any favoured race or community or province, without any regard to the opinion of the legislature, the latter has got to be extremely critical. And when Government studiously refuse to take into confidence even the party leaders about their scheme of naval reserve, its composition and cost, the House had no alternative but to throw out the Bill and compel Government to raise the reserve on their own undivided responsibility. The opposition was not merely constitutional on the plea that the House had no control over the Defence Department. The House feared that acceptance of the Bill would be regarded as a tacit approval of any scheme of naval reserve the Government may devise.

What India Wants

It must be admitted that the international situation, is becoming more and more menacing. But for that Britain is herself largely responsible; and in any case to protect the imperial interests, about which she is really anxious, she must have her own defence measures at her own cost. For the present at any rate and in the near future India, left to herself, can be at peace with the nations that Britain distrusts through judicious trade treaties. Nevertheless we shall concede that even in normal conditions India with her vast coastline needs a strong naval reserve. But India can enthuse over any scheme for this purpose only if the reserve is truly Indian, that is, wholly national and if in determining its composition, cost and other particulars the legislature has its due voice. But Government, who presumably have drawn up a scheme of reserves, did not disclose it even to party leaders. This failure on their part is particularly objectionable because, according to the Instrument of Instructions to the Governor-General under the new constitution "the Defence of India must to an increasing extent be the concern of the Indian people."

Wanted Indian Mercantile Marine

It is impossible to believe that Government are serious about raising a truly Indian naval reserve for Indian interests. If they were, they would no only have taken recognised Indian leaders into confidence and placed all their cards before them but would have also taken immediate steps to build up a s rong Indian mercantile marine as an essential supplement to and a reserve for Indian Navy. Every free maritime country has done so. Britain is making frantic efforts further to strengthen her already strong mercantile marine. But so far as India is concerned, Government have, of course, made lavish promises repeatedly to build up a strong Indian mercantile marine but have done practically nothing to fulfil the promises. The Indian public has repeatedly appealed to Government at least to reserve coastal traffic for Indian owned ships as a necessary means of building up a national mercantile marine, a means adopted by many maritime countries. But Government have turned a deaf ear even to such a modest appeal. On the contrary in Britain Government took the initiative some months back to give an assurance in the House of Commons that recognising the supreme importance of shipping to a country like theirs they were prepared to help it in every possible way even if help involved financial assistance. In response to this assurance representatives of the shipping industry have made many demands for liberal subsidies and assistance in several other ways. Some of the demands are that "a subsidy should be given to British coastal tramp shipping amounting to £500,00," that "if a subsidy is given to coastal tramp shipping, an adequate equalising subsidy should be applied to the coastal liner trade, and that—this is very important—"the great purchasing power of the United Kingdom and the immense resources of the Empire provide, however, opportunity to assist British shipping when trade treaties are being negotiated and it is urged that the Government should make use of this negotiating power whenever opportunity arises to improve by way of commercial arrangements the scope of British shipping employment." Many of these demands are likely to be conceded by the British Government. But though similar demands have often been made by Indian shipping interests, particularly with reference to the use of the vast purchasing power of India for the purpose of assisting shipping, these demands have been summarily dismissed by Government. At least now Government may make some amends for the past, as far more reasons than one the need for a strong mercantile marine is greater now than it was ever before.

Wooing Franco

Apropos of the recent negotiations with Burgos. M. Leon Blum, the French Socialist ex-Premier, accuses the Daladier Government of being "turn-coats". The charge is not exactly accurate for the simple reason that all through the Spanish Civil War, no French Cabinet—not excluding M. Blum's—ever showed any material sympathy for the Republican regime or had enough courage to refuse to follow Great Britain's lead in consciously betraying its friends. That being the case it is really logical that Mm. Daladier and Bonnet should seek to establish good relations with General Franco. And, with pathetic optimism, they are also trying to retrieve what, we fear, is irretrievable. They are trying in fact to induce General Franco to cast off his Italo-German fetters, and quite probably they are deriving encouragement from the fact that Franco occupied Minorca without the knowledge of the Italians or Germans. But while General Franco is capable of almost anything he is not foolish enough to execute a somersault without consolidating his own regime in Spain. And he knows that he cannot do so without the assistance of the masters who are really responsible for his victory.

Nor are the Italians and Germans fools. They are carefully watching Franco-British moves and they do not hesitate to comment upon them in out-spoken and vigorous language. In fact an Italian newspaper has all but threatened war with France and Britain. The position, therefore, is that Italian and Germans intend to remain in Spain, Franco consenting willingly or regretfully. True that the so-called democracies have waked up to the dangers of a Fascist Spain—mainly because the hitherto theoretical menace to their own interests has become a reality. True also that the republicans have offered General Franco temptations by hinting, however vaguely, at capitulation on condition that Spain is cleared of foreigners. But to rid Spain of her conquerors and Franco's masters requires courage and purposeful determination of which the British and the French have never given any evidence during all their dealings with the Fascist Powers. They destroyed democratic republicanism in Spain; it remains to be seen if they will save Spain from Italy and Germany.

I Cover The Town

By D. F. KARAKA

Some one who has just returned from Delhi tells me that while the Viceregal party is on tour Viceroy's House is undergoing renovation. The tragedy of it is that there seems to have been a difference of opinion on the question of decoration between the present lessees and their predecessors, as a result of which some of the most beautiful frescos, painted by some Italian artist and paid for without doubt by the Indian exchequer, are now being painted over and obliterated for ever. I think it absolutely essential for the Leader of the Opposition in the Legislative Assembly or his Deputy, Mr. Satyamurti, to ask a question at the next session with a view to stop this atrocious vandalism, which I do not think this country can afford. It is also time that the House of Commons took a little interest in the way India has to pay for the whims of the men in authority.

* * * *

The Maharajah of Kashmir not only leads in the list of winning owners on the Turf, but he has also to some extent, paved the way for responsible government in his State by making the executive for the first time in any Indian State responsible to the legislature. Such is the news I have been given from an authoritative source. It is the best news that has come out of an Indian State for quite sometime.

* * * *

Apropos the new series, started in this paper, on Saturday last and called "Public Opinion", and the question of the week, which related to the creation of a national lottery, it is interesting to know that the Government are considering such a measure. I understand that they are also considering levying a tax on competitions such as "Crosswords" and "Football Pools." To a certain section of our local press this won't come as very good news

* * * *

Important news which will interest the Bar is that it is likely that LL.B.'s of ten years standing will probably be allowed to practise as Solicitors. It seems to fit in with the theory that the dual system is to go in Bombay.

* * * *

Not so important news is that Mr. Bokhari is shortly to appear on the stage. I sincerely hope that he does not find the stage too attractive, or else it would be a great loss to the Indian Radio. No laughter please.

* * * *

I am told that the coming week is a Blue Triangle Week. I am not quite sure, whether it is Blue Triangle or Blue Stocking, but that's not important The main thing is that there is concert at which a lot of people are performing. Harry Lyttler, Mehli Mehta, Kahn and several other names form an imposing list of performers. In fact it is a concert with nobs on. The Y. W. C. A. will tell you more.

* * * *

Flying to England by the K L. M., no doubt on important business, are two of our prominent Bombay citizens. Russi Naniel-wala, otherwise known as "Pestomji", is the mechanical genius, working unostentatiously in the great workshop at Tardeo. Quite the best man in India of his kind, he can repair almost anything from a scooter to a Rolls-Royce. In England and on the continent he will, we hope, spend his time with some of the leading motor firms, and in view of his recent interest in yachts, he will also very soon be quite an authority on navigation. The other gentleman leaving with him is a great Indian Polo player of the future, whose handicap is at present naught but I understand on reliable authority, is soon coming on to one.

* * * *

A gentleman for ever credited with his brilliant remarks in the past, is supposed to have gone to the Harbour Bar and ordered "irritated" water on prohibition day.

* * * *

Talking about the Taj it is surprising how many Indian people go to it these days. Hindus, Parsees, Mohamedans which make the place really feel good. It is no more the haunt of the Englishman it used to be. I like its cosmopolitan atmosphere—but must they now bring in this feeble Palais Stomp? Really it's time

(Continued on page 6 col. 7)

THE PALESTINE PROBLEM

Jewish Immigration Has Brought Not Prosperity But Economic Ruin

(By George Mansur)

The economic side of the Palestine Problem is as tragic as its other side, no matter how the Zionists, the Government and the pro-Zionist press try to picture it. They have impressed the world, through the Zionists' international organizations, that Palestine has enjoyed prosperity even during times of world crisis because of Jewish immigration and Jewish capital. Well, it is my aim to show now the "ins and outs" of this claim.

Economic laws do not apologize. They can never be influenced by any interested party, no matter how influential and powerful that party may be. They must always prevail, otherwise a wreck of the whole economic system is bound to come at any moment. However, it must be understood that the Arab does not look at these economic problems as an algebraical equation. He considers it a part of his life and existence which should be treated side by side with his other problems The Arab has tested that kind of economic starvation and death, yet he is always willing to face it in order to save his personality, his inherited gifts, his liberty, his life, rather than be crushed and suppressed by an economic system foreign to his nature and introduced, not to improve his situation, but to force him out of his country, of his home, as you will see later.

Population, Natural Increase And Immigration

To begin with, I shall deal with the population problem. I say problem because it is a problem in itself and will become, in the future, a more serious one.

The population of Palestine has increased tremendously. In two decades from 1919 to 1933, it jumped from 680,000 to 1.415,000 an increase of about 123 per cent. The Arabs alone have increased by 484.000, or 77 per cent, over their population in 1919 and the Jews have increased by no less than 351.000 or 703 per cent, since 1919. This increase is due to two principal factors: (1) Natural Increase and, (2) Immigration. 92.7 per cent of the Arab increase is attributed to natural causes, the excess of the birth-rate over the death rate, and only 7.3 per cent to immigration while the Jewish increase was the reverse, 82.7 per cent being from immigration and only 17.3 per cent from natural causes.

It must also be marked out that, in spite of the mass immigration, the increase by natural causes exceeded that by immigration by about 65,000 and it is believed that if the high rate of natural increase among the Arab population be maintained, the Arab population of the country will reach the figure of 1,821,000 by 1970 and the present population will be 2,600,000.

The natural increase in the population of Palestine is so great that it demands immediate investigation. Palestine is not an imperial nation, powerful enough to conquer new territories to which her people may emigrate in order to relieve the economic conditions of the increasing population.

A Congested Area

Palestine is already a congested area. There are 143 persons to every square mile and if the cultivable area, which is only one-third of the total land area, is considered, there will be three times that number per square mile, that is, 429 people and, if further immigration is allowed, there will be by 1970, an average of 260 persons per square mile. And a country like Palestine, with very limited natural resources, cannot, no matter how developed it may become, support the present population with the natural increase predicted, especially if the welfare of the inhabitants is really a sacred trust in the hand of civilization.

It is also obvious that there can be no restrictions made on the natural increase of the population. No one can ask Arabs to become monks and nuns in order not to produce children. Marriage to them is a commodity and a part of their religion and tradition. They may be starving yet they must marry for a male is considered a man only when he has a family to support and children to carry on and preserve his name.

It is, therefore, an immediate necessity that all other causes which would lead to an increase in the population. such as immigration, should cease, especially when we are able to prove that Palestine cannot absorb the newcomers without affecting the economic conditions of the inhabitants already there.

Zionists' Claim

The Zionists claim that the country can support 2,500,000 people by means of intensified cultivation and industrialization of the country. Well, suppose this claim is true; we find that the population of Palestine will reach this figure by 1970 or that of 5,556,000 people, if the Government concede to Jewish demands for immigration; therefore, immigration must stop unless they believe that Palestine is to grow in area to reach the Nile in the South-West and the Euphrates in the East. Further, tney forget that capital and influence cannot cause new rivers to flow into the country, and thus make irrigation available, or create mineral wealth and raw materials that may be extracted from the land in order to get the country industrialized when these resources are very limited.

However, I shall deal with the Zionists' claim and start with immigration. Immigration has proceeded in waves, beginning with a peak immediately after the War and reaching maxima in 1925 and 1935. Minima occur in 1923, 1927 and 1937. Minima shows that immigration has not been able to maintain the increase, on the contrary, in certain years it has fallen to nil. There must be some reason for that. There are just as many immigrants anxious to come to Palestine at one moment as another. There is no reason to suppose that Jews abroad have, at this moment for example, suffered any particular loss of Capital. Disturbances in the land might be advanced as the explanation for the decline in immigration during 1936, but it must be noted that the fall began, violently, before the beginning of the disturbances and was already reflected in the Labour schedule issued in October 1935, six months before the Jaffa disturbances broke out. Moreover, the fall is similar to that of 1926 when conditions were peaceful.

These waves cannot be attri-

(Continued on page 10 col. 6)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

A JAPANESE CHALLENGE.

The Japanese have made a fairly sensational move in occupying the Hainan island. At least it has caused an international flutter. And rightly so. The island, described as a "potential Majorca" and of enormous importance in Far Eastern waters, is situated near French Indo-China, lies across the Singapore-Hongkong route and forms part of a complete semi-circle round the Philippines. In other words the Japanese move vitally affects France, Britain and America. The French and the British have both sat up and pretended to take notice. But will they go further or treat the situation "realistically?" The Japanese occupation is, of course, directly a part of the "China incident" but since it also challenges the three democracies it is not without significance as a symbolical move on behalf of the Fascist triangle.

JEWS AND INDIA

While the question of the admission of Jewish refugees from Germany and Italy into other countries is as complex as it is colossal, there is no necessity at present of considering the problem in its wider aspects as far as India is directly concerned. No doubt a number of Jews have come to this country since Hitler's rise to power, but there has been no mass exodus to India as such; nor is such a contingency expected in the near future. The details about the steps taken by the Government of India to regulate the immigration of Jews, which were supplied by the Home Member in reply to a question in the Central Assembly. appear satisfactory. The Government of India have given no relief in any form to the Jews; at the same time they desire to place no restrictions upon the entry of individual Jews provided their maintenance in this country is duly guaranteed. The Council of Jewry has promised its co-operation to Government in this connection, which will be found mutually satisfactory. Apart from the fact that India is historically famous as much for her broad-mindedness as for her hospitality, this country can profit a good deal by the presence of her Jewish guests. many of whom have distinguished themselves in art, sciences and industry.

C. P. VIDYA MANDIR SCHEME.

An official communique issued by the C. P. Government on the Premier's conference with Muslim members of the C. P. Assembly shows that the dispute between the Government and some Muslims regarding the Vidya Mandir scheme is practically ended. The understanding seems to be that even as the Government have undertaken to aid the already started institution called Madhya prant Berar Vidya Mandir Samiti, Nagpur, and open to all classes, they would likewise support any Muslim institution conducted on similar lines and adopting any name it chooses. This is satisfactory so far as it goes. But the communique states at the same time that Government will aid all such institutions if they are able "to find the endowments necessary to meet the recurring expenses of the schools started under the scheme." Does this mean that the Government are not going to start their own primary schools to banish illiteracy if private institutions are not able to find the endowments necessary to meet the recurring expenses of their schools? If so, primary education can make but poor progress and the Government will have failed in their duty to make primary education compulsory, with or without private aid.

A PRINCIPLE OF EFFICIENCY.

The newly elected Congress members of the Municipal Corporation have appointed a committee to draw up a constitution for the Party and a detailed programme based on the election manifesto. Great expectations have naturally been raised by the manifesto and the programme should do justice to them. Moreover, as the Party will have to do heavy work both in and out of the Corporation, it is highly desirable that its office-bearers should be such as are free from other heavy responsibilities like those of a member of a legislature or office-bearer of any other Congress organisation This is a sound principle of efficiency and has recently been commended by Gandhiji to all Congress organisations. It is a pity, however, that it has not been given effect to by the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. But we trust hereafter at least the Committee will pay due heed to Gandhiji's suggestion.

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

The early cat realizes on the milk ticket.

A bargain is a bargain even if the other woman gets it.

No true woman ever begins to grow old until after her marriage.

The man who is afraid of doing more than his share is the last to get promoted.

Men who imagined that the world owes them a living try to collect it a loaf at a time.

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WITHOUT COMMENT

LONDON, February 11.

After a further meeting with Jews on Monday, the Conference will enter the phase of bargaining, rendered difficult by the inability of the delegates to foregather at a round table.

The nature of the agreement between the rival Arab delegations is arousing speculation as Ragheb Nashashibi is still confined to bed and has not yet participated in deliberations.—Reuter.

* * * *

Apropos of the unfortunate incident in the Bombay Legislative Assembly on Saturday the rumour is not exactly correct that Sir A. M. K. Dehlavi is going to move the Muslim High Command that he (the latter) may be pleased to give complete freedom to individual Muslim League M.L.A.'s to support or oppose what they please and to vote or not to vote, etc., as they please.

* * * *

According to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the rulers of Indian States are independent only in name and have to obey the dictates of the Political Department.

It is such outrageously *lese majestic* statements which justify the Paramount Power's Princes' Protection Act——and are justified by it.

* * * *

It is Sjt. M. S. Aney's 'earnest wish that there should be no split in the Congress ranks".

This, we beg to state quite authoritatively, is not, however, to be taken as a hint of any intention on the part of Sjt. Aney to dissolve his Congress Nationalist Party of the Central Assembly.

* * * *

Sjt. Aney, in fact, does not "apprehend any split to be coming".

Quite. Sufficient unto the Congress to-day is——yes, you've got it, the Nationalist Party thereof.

* * * *

THE WEEK'S GREAT EVENT

The Muslim League has emerged triumphantly victorious out of the Vidya Mandir Satyagraha having won for Muslims all the rights which they already possessed.

* * * *

It is, declares Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Iyer, within the right of students to discuss, within the college, controversial politics and not only the question of responsible government but even Bolshevism and Socialism.

But suppose they discussed Anarch——we mean Sir C. P. Ramaswamy?

* * * *

Studenthood, urged Sir C. P., was a period of preparation.

Yes, but "preparation" not unoften produces a C. P. R.

* * * *

Great interest has been aroused in "foreign naval circles" in Shanghai by the Japanese occupation of the Hainan Island near French Indo-China.

But since the island is described as a "potential Majorca" and of enormous importance in Far Eastern waters we have no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain will induce M. Daladier to approach the occupation from the point of view of realism-cum-appeasement, and all will be well.

* * * *

Pirate-Infested Chinese River
—Headline.

Only river?

* * * *

"Some statistician", we read, "has dug out the queer fact that the three totalitarian States are preponderantly feminine'.

We heartily concur, except for the word "queer". One might as well describe as queer the fact that the female of the species is more deadly than the male.

* * * *

"Many a man has a talent for conversation which he has had no opportunity of turning to account!"

"Um—er—yes; I am married myself."

Spanish Govt. Back At Madrid

People's Confidence In Gen. Miaja Who Is Invested With Full Powers

MADRID, Feb. 12.

The return of Government to Madrid is welcomed in official Spanish circles.

Dr. Negrin is at present in Valencia and Ministers of Finance, Interior and Communication are expected there to-morrow.

The population of Madrid are taking life calmly, placing their confidence in General Miaja, who is now entrusted with full powers.—Reuter.

"REBELS" NOT FOR COMPROMISE

"Will Give Enemies Fair Hearing"

BURGOS, Feb. 12.

The political aspect of the Spanish question for the present has superseded the military aspect.

The recent acquisition of territory has presented to the Nationalists a vastly augmented task of Civil Administration. All energies are bent on it before the problems of Madrid and Valencia appear on the Horizon.

A nationalist spokesman interviewed by Reuter said: "The events must continue to speak for themselves as they have spoken in Catalonia. We shall give our enemies a fair hearing. There will be no vindictiveness. How early or how late this sincere purpose becomes recognised by the people of Madrid and Valencia will determine the end of the war".

Republican leaders' declarations of resistance to the last ditch have been received here sceptically. Nevertheless, the Nationalists entertain no idea of compromise. The Nationalists are gratified at the reports that Britain and France are about to give 'de jure' recognition to General Franco. It is contended, however, that such recognition is now due and should not be delayed until all Republican resistance disappears, or remain contingent upon complete withdrawal of Italian and German effectives—Reuter.

FRANCO'S NOTE TO HITLER

BERLIN, Feb. 12.

"Nationalist" Ambassador has handed to Herr Hitler a personal note from General Franco.

The contents of this have not been revealed.—Reuter.

"NEGRIN GOVT. NON-EXISTENT"

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Nationalists have declared Barcelona port open to all traffic, according to the Spanish Press Services.

The same source states that the Argentine Government has decided to consider the Negrin Government as non-existent.—Reuter.

BR. STEAMER HIT & PARTIALLY SUNK

MADRID, Feb. 12.

British steamer named "Lucky" was hit by a bomb and partially sunk in a raid on Valencia port this morning.

There were no casualties aboard, but 20 people were killed and 45 injured in the harbour and neighbourhood.

Altogether five raids were made on Valencia and 200 bombs dropped.—Reuter.

British Help For Sp. Child Refugees

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Instructions have been sent to the British Ambassador in Paris to see that the sum of 40,000 pounds which the British Government have promised to the International Commission for child refugees in Spain is made available to the Commission immediately.—Reuter.

Cabinet Meeting

MADRID, Feb. 11.

A three-hour Cabinet meeting, it is officially stated, decided to-day to make full use of all National resources for the Defence of the Republic.—Reuter.

French General's Statement

PARIS, Feb. 12.

Four French Generals who have been investigating reports of "Nationalist" fortification on the Spanish side of the Franco-Spanish Frontier have issued a statement declaring:

"Having traversed all roads in "Nationalist" territory leading to France we can state, neither on them nor in their neighbourhood could the least trace of defensive or offensive preparations be discovered."—Reuter.

31 KILLED IN TRAIN COLLISION

BARCELONA, Feb. 12.

Thirtyone were killed and one hundred injured when a train collided with another standing in Lasplana's station.—Reuter.

ARREST OF 12 "IRONGUARDS"

BUCHAREST, Feb. 12.

The arrested persons are stated to be Ironguards, 12 of whom are already named in police records.

Oldtype weapons and handgrenades were found on them.

No members of the military forces are implicated.—Reuter.

FIRST CZECH. DIET ELECTIONS

PRAGUE, Feb. 12.

The Church bells were rung throughout Carpatho-Ukraine tonight to remind the people to record their votes to-morrow in the elections in the province's first Diet.

There is little doubt of the result as the people will vote for or against the Government list of candidates.

Members of Hungarian minority under the leadership of Count Esterhazy have announced their intention to vote against the Government candidates.—Reuter.

Boy King Of Siam Back To Studies

LAUSANNE, Feb. 11.

The boy King of Siam has returned to continue his studies after a brief visit to Bangkok for coronation.—Reuter.

APPEAL TO FIGHT WRONGS

Nariman's Advice To Law Students

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Feb. 11.

"Efface the self and serve the community at large"—this was the advice tendered to the prospective lawyers by K. F. Nariman when he addressed the students of the Poona Law College on the occasion of their annual social this evening.

"Let not amassing of fortune be all and end all of your life," he said. "If that be what you stand for, what then," he asked "would be the difference between you and that aristocratic animal called the 'race horse?' The race horse within far less a time may earn many more thousands than you could in your life time."

Mr. Nariman then advised the students to utilise their legal intellects for challenging a wrong, emancipating the down-trodden and helping the harassed. This they could best do by developing a strong sense of citizenship of the nation and building up of a strong moral character. They should also establish free legal aid societies where they did not exist.

MacDonald Acquaints Arabs With Jewish Case

LONDON, Feb. 11.

Mr. MacDonald accompanied by Lord Halifax, Lord Dufferin and Mr. Butler met the Arab Higher Committee this afternoon and commented on the Arab Case.

It is also understood, he acquainted the Arabs with the Jewish case presented by Dr. Weizmann.—Reuter.

NO COURTESY CALL
(Courtesy: "Daily Worker", London).

"JAIPUR DAY" IN BOMBAY

Processions And Meeting: Satyagraha Congratulated

With a public meeting held in the Grain and Seeds Association Hall in the evening and two processions, one composed of women and the other of men which passed through the main thoroughfares of the city, bearing placards condemning the repressive policy in Jaipur State, Bombay observed the "Jaipur Day" on Sunday. The women's procession which started from the Vithalbhai Patel Road passed through Fanaswadi, Kaveli Street and Sheikh Memon Street before dispersing in Bhuleshwar. Hundreds of school girls joined the processionists with slogans of "Seth Jamnalal-Ki-Jai".

SATYAGRAHIS CONGRATULATED

Resolutions condemning the policy of repression resorted to by the Jaipur State authorities and congratulating Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and other Satyagrahis, who have courted arrest in the struggles in States were passed at the public meeting held in the Grain and Seeds Association Hall in the evening. Pandit Indra who presided said that the non-violent fight which had been undertaken by the Jaipur State subjects was bound to meet with success under the leadership of a veteran Satyagrahi of the calibre of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj. A Satyagrahi could never be cowed down by threats of machinegun bullets or the lathi. It was the duty of the rest of India to support the State subjects in the fight for their legitimate rights.

Mr. Nagindas Master said the State subjects were fighting not only for their own liberation but also for the liberation of their rulers, who were but puppets in the hands of British Imperialism. If the whole of India stood united, no power on earth would be able to withhold freedom from them.

POLICE EXCESSES

Mr. Madanlal Jalan speaking next, referred to cases of beating of women by the State police and said that such incidents would only help the Satyagraha movement to gather greater momentum. Bombay was getting the first batch of Satyagrahis ready to start on the 21st instant. They were citizens prepared even to face the machinegun fire and lay down their lives in the fight in the States. Mr. Jalan said that mere passing of resolutions was not enough. He appealed to Bombay to help the Jaipur State subjects with money and volunteers.

MUSLIM SUPPORT

Mr. Mahomed Baksh Kagalia, who hails from Jaipur State, appealed to Muslims and Hindus alike to sink their differences and stand shoulder to shoulder in the country's fight for freedom. The Prajamandal, he said, was for all without any distinction of caste or creed. The sacrifice of Seth Jamnalal Bajaj was a noble example to be copied by others.

Mr. Shrinivas Bagarga, who will be leading the Satyagrahis on the 21st instant, declared that their only weapon in the fight for freedom would be non-violence. They were not afraid of bullets.

Mr. Keshavdeo Nevatia congratulated Seth Jamnalal Bajaj and other Satyagrahis on their arrest.

Pt. Niranjan Sharma and Mr. Ishwardas Nemani appealed to the citizens to render financial assistance to the Prajamandal.

LATHI CHARGE ON CROWD

Five Satyagrahis Arrested

JAIPUR, Feb. 12

The hartal, at first only partial, had by midday became practically complete; even the vegetable and fruit markets were closed.

Some young men entered the Sanskrit college and exhorted the students to leave their classes. A police party soon arrived and on the advice of the Police Superintendent the students are reported to have dispersed.

SATYAGRAHIS ARRESTED

According to their announced programme of Satyagraha, another batch of Praja Mandal members assembled today. As their procession was about to move off, the Superintendent of Police informed them that they could not proceed. The Inspector General accompanied by other police officers arrived soon afterwards and was garlanded by Mr. Roopchand Soghani, the second "Dalpati" (group leader). Five Satyagrahis were arrested and were driven off in a police lorry. Before being taken away Mr. Soghani appealed to the crowd to disperse peacefully.

MILD LATHI CHARGE

Later a crowd gathered outside the city Kotwali and defied the efforts of the police to move it on. The police thereupon made a mild Lathi charge, and the crowd dispersed. None was injured and there were no arrests.—A. P.

REBELS SHELL MADRID

MADRID, February 12.

Shortly before the arrival of the Republican Cabinet from Valencia, Madrid was heavily shelled by Nationalist batteries for half an hour.—Reuter.

Canada Retains Championship

BASLE, February 12.

Canada retained the world Ice Hockey Championship beating the United States by 4|0 in the final pool.—Reuter.

IRISH RUGBY TEAM

LONDON, February 12.

The Irish Rugby Team to play against Scotland on February 25, is identical as that against England on February 11.—Reuter.

LAYING POPE TO REST

ROME, Feb. 12.

The solemn rite of laying the Pope to rest in the Vatican will take place on Monday or Tuesday.

In accordance with the Pope's wish, his tomb will be placed next to Pius the X who died in 1914.—Reuter.

New Swimming Record

AINAPOLIS, (Maryland), February 12.

Dick Hough of Princeton University has created a new world record for 200 metres breaststroke swimming, his time being two minutes, 19 8|10 seconds.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CAWNPORE

(Continued from Page 1.)

Managing Director of the British India Corporation

Many poor people are leaving the city for the districts.

If the disturbances continue for a long shortage of ration supply, especially to the working classes is feared. Fruits and vegetables can only be purchased at four times their usual price, and that too with difficulty.

In Moolganj, fire was opened by the police again this afternoon on a defiant crowd when one Muslim was killed.

Meanwhile Congress, Hindu and Muslim leaders are visiting the affected areas for pacifying excited mobs.—A.P.

FIRING OPENED SIX TIMES

CAWNPORE, February 12.

The police had to open fire six times on rioters this morning when serious clashes between parties of Hindus and Muslims occurred in several localities.

The death-roll is mounting every hour. So far 20 persons are reported to be killed and over 200 injured, 90 seriously. More than 150 have been arrested.—United Press.

300 Prisoners Released On Parole

Japanese Empire Foundation Anniversary: Emperor's Gift For Social Welfare

TOKIO, Feb. 11.

Japan to-day celebrated 2599th anniversary of the foundation of the Empire.

The Emperor personally directed the celebrations in the palace attended by Princes of the blood, the Premier and other members of the Cabinet.

Similar to last year, there was no imperial banquet in the Palace because of "the current emergency" arising out of "the China Incident."

In order to commemorate the Empire Day, the Emperor has donated 200,000 yen to the funds for social welfare.

Over 300 prisoners have been released on parole by orders of the Minister for Justice.—Reuter.

House Searches, Sequel To 'Widespread Espionage'

WARSAW, Feb. 12.

Widespread espionage on behalf of Germany is alleged in northwestern Poland.

Following the arrest of two German women in Gmiezno the police made house to house searches over a wide area and arrested seven more Germans including Herr Gebauer, leader of the German Association in Poland.—Reuter

WHAT IS HINDUSTANI?

All-India Radio Broadcasts

LUCKNOW, Feb. 10

The All-India Radio has arranged for a series of six talks on 'What is Hindustani?" during the fourth week of February. "Is Hindustani a language, a wish, a programme, a challenge, a compromise or merely a word, convenient at times inconvenient at others" asks a pamphlet issued for the occasion and six well-known authorities on the subject. Dr. Tarachand, Moulvi Abdul Haq, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. Zakir Husain Acharya Narendra Deo and Mr. Asaf Ali will deal with it from Delhi, Bombay, Calcutta, Lahore, Lucknow and Peshawar respectively on February 20 and the succeeding days.—A. P.

CONCENTRATE EFFORTS ON RAJKOT

Sardar On Solution Of Kathiawar Problem

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

Representatives of about a dozen large and small native States in Kathiawar and Gujarat met Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel today in a deputation and sought his advice on various grievances from which they suffered in their respective states.

"Concentrate your efforts on Rajkot to-day, for the success of Rajkot will solve many of your grievances," thus said Sardar Patel in effect to all the deputations. In the meantime he asked them to awaken the people by propaganda.—United Press.

JERUSALEM, Feb. 11

The Military Commander announces that in the event of further Arab shop strikes, he intends to close shops for the same period as the stoppage at the conclusion of every strike.—Reuter.

STOP PRESS

SECOND LAWN TENNIS

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 12.

In the second lawn tennis Test match, Great Britain beat South Africa by seven|one. To-day's results are: Valerie Scott (Great Britain) beat Olive Craze (six|nought, six|two).

Butler (Britain) beat Farquharson (six|four, two|six, six|three).

Shayes and Jean Saunders beat Fannin and Margaret Morphew (nine|seven, six|eight, six|one).

Scott and Saunders beat Craze and S. Piercey (four|six, six|two, six|one).—Reuter.

200,000 PAY RESPECTS TO DEAD PONTIFF

VATICAN CITY, Feb. 12.

Huge crowds of all classes, many of whom waited all night for the gates of St. Peters to open at 8 a. m. have been filing all day past the bier of the Pope lying-in-State in the Chapel of Holy Sacrament, on the Catafalque surrounded by 16 torch-bearers, placed there so that the faithful might kiss the dead Pope's feet. It is estimated that by 7 p. m. when the doors of the Chapel were closed until 7 a. m. to-morrow, 200,000 people had paid respects to the dead Pontiff.—Reuter.

B. E. S. T. BEAT LUSITANIANS

The second match that was played between B.E.S.T. and Lusitanians was interesting only at the latter stage of the game. The B.E.S.T. forwards set up a fast pace and their positional play was indeed pleasing, with the exception of the right-out. In the initial stage, against the robust defence of their opponents these moves floundered. Gardner was the pick of the players in the attacking line. Lusitanians forwards, though they were equally speedy as their opponents lacked finish in the striking area. So many a chance presented itself, and no advantage was taken to their credit. Within a few minutes of the start Gardner scored off a pass from his left that gave them further encouragement. From the bully-off the B.E.S.T. moved up, and another free hit from outside the ring was just pushed aside by the goal-keeper, but the half-back bungled with an easy save, and allowed the ball to go off. In the 20th minute, Gardner with a brilliant dribble slipped through the defence, and scored with a stinging shot right into the board. From now on the B.E.S.T. forwards made short work of their opponents' defence, and before the end of the second half, 3 more goals were scored.

In the second half the game was a disappointing display. Encouraged by their two goals in the beginning the Lusitanian began to give way. Only in the last stage they tried to put up an excellent show; but due to individual play on the part of every forward player, they were not able to score. The game eventually proved in favour of the B.E.S.T. by 5 goals to nil.

Civil Disobedience Participant Reinstated

The Benares Municipal Board has decided to appoint Mr. Rameshwar Sahai as Education Superintendent, following directions from the Provincial Government to reinstate him. Mr. Sahai was dismissed in 1932 for participating in the Civil Disobedience movement.—A. P.

TO PARTICIPATE IN POPE'S ELECTION

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.

Cardinal Dougherty of Philadelphia and Cardinal Mudelein of Chicago are leaving for Rome today to participate in the election of the new Pope.

Cardinal O'Connell of Boston who arrived too late for the last two elections in 1914 and 1922 is expected to leave next week.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN JAIPUR

(Continued from Page 1)

met at Ramganj Babar where they formed themselves into a procession which passed through the Sanganer and Ajmeri gates and finally terminated at a meeting in front of the Kotwali. Many disorderly scenes were witnessed while the procession was marching towards the Kotwali.

Among those who addressed the meeting were Mr H. S. Gour, Mr. Kapildeo, Mr. Prakashchand Jain and Mr. Arbind Vidyarthi. The speakers stressed the need of communal amity and concerted action. Mr. Prakashchand moved a resolution appreciating the cooperation of the Muslims.

All shops in the Johri Bazar are closed while partial hartal is being observed in other shopping centres.

Mr. G. B. Narang and others visited the scene of last rioting this morning.

Where Bajaj Is Cononed

It is understood that Seth Bajaj has been taken to Garhmoran inspection bungalow, where he is confined.

The city is calm. The Jaipur lancers and the police are patrolling the streets.—A. P.

ECHO OF CITY ELECTIONS

Supporters Of Rival Candidates Fall Out: Several Injured

As an aftermath of the recent civic elections two parties of chawl residents from Tadwadi, consisting mostly of supporters of rival candidates of that locality started with a wordy battle, which ended in an affray in the late hours of Sunday night.

The trouble broke out as a sequel to an anti-election dispute between the two rival parties, who had both set up their respective candidates to contest the City Municipal elections.

Stones were freely used when the fight reached a high pitch as a result of which several glass-panes were smashed to smithereens. Several members of both the parties received minor injuries and two persons who were the victims of a stabbing affray had to be removed to the J. J. Hospital.

The names of the persons who were stabbed are Rama Babaji Chiplunkar and Harischandra Krishna Kakade.

The latter is in a dangerous condition, whereas the former is also seriously wounded.

Intoxication, it is stated, was also one of the factors that contributed towards the trouble.

In this connection the police have made nine arrests.

CONGRESS MEMBERS OF CORPORATION CONGRATULATED

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Members of the Corporation elected on Congress ticket from "G" Ward as also the civic voters who supported them were congratulated at a public meeting held at the Vanmali Hall, Dadar, to-night, Mr. S. K. Patil presiding. The speakers who included Messrs. I. S. Patel, Kashiprasad Singh, Dr. Adhikari and Dr. Naravne said that it was their duty to accept the success in all humility and endeavour to implement the promises held out to the voters.

The president said that it was a matter of pride that the Congress was able to capture the Corporation for the first time in its history. It was necessary to congratulate the civic voters who had the interests of the city at heart while exercising their franchise. It would be the determination of the Congress party in the Corporation, he added, to fulfil the election pledges.

CHARGE AGAINST RAJKOT STATE

(From Our Correspondent.)
BY TRUNK 'PHONE.

RAJKOT, Sunday.

A huge meeting was held in the Azad Chouk, which is surrounded on all sides by Agency and State Police forces.

The chouk has been watered.

The 37th dictator, Mr. Babubhai Matalia along with a volunteer has been arrested and Mrs. Sakarben Hirani has been declared as the next dictator.

The State has employed six women police to deal with women volunteers.

Praja Mandal has issued a sensational bulletin describing therein the excesses perpetrated by the authorities, giving facts and figures and names of the officials concerned.

World Achievement.

The Invisible Ray

This world is so full of wonderful things that we don't no whether to believe half of them, or not. A century ago no sane man would have believed any of them, but to-day we are becoming used to the incredible, and adjusting ourselves to this world of miracles.

For example, how amazing that a fish can be attracted by a ray that neither you nor I can see! Just as a moth flies to a candle flame, so fish rush pell-mell to a certain kind of invisible ray, and whichever way the ray moves, they will move with it as truly as iron-filings follow a magnet.

Dr William Beebee, the famous American naturalist, tells us how in 1934 he descended half a mile into the ocean near Bermuda. In order to attract small fish (herrings, anchovies, and sardines, and others) his men hung a lamp over the water on moonless nights. Fish were attracted by it, and in the depths an octopus and larger spiny fish moved strangely. Then the light was put out and an invisible ultra-violet lamp was switched on. The human eye saw nothing, but instantly the fish rushed into the invisible beam, crowding together like sardines in a box. It was all uncanny—as if a wizard had cast a spell.

Now Dr. Beebee is suggesting that the invisible ultra-violet ray could be employed by fishermen with incredibly satisfactory results.

But how strange it all is.

Indian Seamen Beaten And Robbed In London

Victims Of British Shipping Interests, They Are Now Organizing To Defend Their Rights

Mr. Abdul Hamid, General Secretary, Indian National Seamen's Union, London, writes:—

The following account typifies the exploitation and suffering which Indian seamen have to undergo. It typifies also the growing class consciousness and militancy among these brave toilers of the sea, who are at last making a serious attempt to organise themselves in a strong union to improve their condition in life.

BRIBE REFUSED

Asaddar Ali and Abdul Gani are two seamen from Calcutta. Three months ago, they were fortunate in obtaining work in one of the Harrison Line boats, S. S. "Custodian" which was sailing from Calcutta to Liverpool. They were happy because they were working again; so when the serang (foreman) demanded the customary bribe, they paid up without protest. When the boat reached Liverpool the men received their wages. The foreman again demanded a share of their wages and this time also Ali and Gani paid up along with the rest. At Liverpool they were transferred to another boat, S. S. "Narkunda" which sailed for the West Indies. A week ago, the boat returned to the London Docks and the men received their wages. But something had happened to Ali and Gani in the meantime. They had heard about the activities of the Indian National Seamen's Union and of its determination to stamp out the damnable system of bribery. When the foreman approached them this time, they boldly refused to pay even a single penny.

BEATEN AND ROBBED

Last Thursday, the Secretary of the Union was shocked to see Abdul and Gani entering his office, one with a broken skull and the other with severe bruises all over his body. Not only had they been inhumanly beaten up, by the foreman and his henchmen, but they had also been forcibly detained and prevented from landing, and all their money had been seized. They had however managed to escape the foreman's vigilance and made their way to the Union Headquarters. They had been tortured to such an extent that they are afraid of going back to the boat.

The affair of the two seamen raises issues far more comprehensive than these two workers alone. For years India Seamen have been complaining among other evils of the prevalence of bribery in ships, but the Companies have never paid the slightest heed to the protests of the workers. Even the Royal Commission on India Labour recommended in 1930 that the India Government should take steps to put an end to bribery. Nothing has yet been done and we know that nothing will be done by anybody but the workers themselves.

Bribery is alone one among many evils by which Indian Seamen are exploited. The seamen through the Indian National Seamen's Union are now aiming at getting rid of all such evils and securing for themselves better conditions of work and a higher standard of living.

You cannot let the matter drop here. The Indian Seamen have a right not to have their skulls broken for refusing to pay unjust dues. That right has to be protected.

SEC. 144 AGAINST MAYOR

Sequel To Proposal Of Hoisting Tri-Colour On Municipal Building

COCHIN, Feb. 12.

An order under Sec. 144 Cr. P. C. has been served on the Chairman of British Cochin Municipality and Janab Mahomed Abdul Rahim Sahib, M.L.A. prohibiting the former from arranging in any way the hoisting of the Congress Flag over the Municipal buildings and the latter from hoisting the said flag as such hoisting is violently agitated against and stoutly opposed by the local Muslims and is likely to cause a breach of the peace and result in rioting and danger to human life.

The chairman it appears had arranged for a meeting in the Municipal hall for unveiling the portrait of Gandhiji and it was proposed to hoist the flag on the occasion.—A.P.

"GIFTED SON OF ISLAM"

Islamia College Khyber Union's Address To Azad

PESHAWAR, February 12.

An address acclaiming him as "one of the most gifted sons of Islam" and eulogising his services to the country and religion was presented to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad by the Khyber Union of the Islamia College to-day.

The occasion was a function held at Rooskeppal Hall in honour of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, when the Union conferred the highest honour in its possession by enlisting him as an honorary life-member of the Union.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan was also present on the occasion besides professors and leading Congressmen.

TRIBUTE TO FRONTIER

Replying to the address which was read by Mr. Mian Zahinuddin, President of the Khyber Union, Maulana Azad referred to his first visit to the Frontier in 1915, when he stayed at the College hostel. He said that the men of the Frontier possessed those qualities and virtues which were not common in other provinces. He had always held them to be men of great latent powers, which were capable of achieving great things, when full and proper expression was found for them.

He added that the time was not distant when those powers would again take shape into a powerful movement, calculated to take India to its final goal.

Khan Abdul Ghaffar who spoke next in Pushto said that the lessons of history should not be lost on Indians. Nations win freedom through determined organised action. "Let us not indulge", he declared, "in the idle luxury of mere talking".

Mr. Malik Khudadux, Speaker of the Frontier Legislative Assembly (Independent) paid a handsome tribute to Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and said that his life for Muslims particularly and Indians generally was itself a great ideal to follow. His great resoluteness, consistency and singleness of purpose in the Nation's cause had taught a noble lesson to others.

GLORIOUS RECORD

He added that Maulana's perseverance was remarkable. "What he said in 1905 at Lahore", he declared, "he repeated in 1914 at Rawalpindi, at Amritsar in 1919 and at Peshawar in 1939". His was a consistently glorious record of service to the country, which all would do well to copy.—United Press.

ID-UL-ZUHA CELEBRATIONS

Speeches At London Gathering On Significance Of Festival

LONDON, (By Mail).

The Muslim festival known as Id-ul-Zuha, was celebrated at the Ahmadiyya London Mosque at Southfields, on the morning of 31st January. The service led by the Imam of the mosque, Maulvi J. D. Shams, H.A., was followed by a big congregation. After the service an interesting sermon was given, in which the Imam dealt at length with the origin, development and the philosophy of Id-ul-Zuha, the festival of sacrifices. He pointed out that the festival was meant to remind the Muslims of that spirit of resignation and abandon to the will of God that was shown by Abraham, on receiving the Divine command to sacrifice his only son Ismail

At 1-30 p.m. lunch consisting of Indian dishes was served.

At 3-30 p.m. a reception was held. Over 100 distinguished people attended, including Knights, famous Oriental scholars, members of the Church of England, doctors and Army officers and prominent Muslims from India, Africa and various countries, besides a large number of British Muslims. Lieut.-Col. Sir Francis Younghusband, was in the chair and Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes was the speaker.

The proceedings commenced with a recitation from the Holy Quran by a British Muslim girl.

Sir Francis remarked in his opening speech as to how he was first incited by Sir Percy Sykes to travel in the East and introduced him as one of the greatest living authorities on Persia and other Islamic countries.

Sir Percy then rose and related his experiences in the Islamic countries. He pointed out the very thorny nature of the Palestine problem.

Sir Francis Younghusband observed that there was always something very friendly about Muslims in their own countries.

Speaking about the significance of the Festival the Imam of the mosque said:—"This festival is being celebrated to-day all over the world by the Muslims. It reminds the followers of Islam how, Abraham, on receipt of his God's commands got ready to sacrifice his only son, thus establishing a supreme example of utter devotion and love for his Creator. His great example was equalled only by the courage and submission shown by his wife Hagar, of whom much less is known but must be remembered on the day of sacrifice. The Holy Prophet of Islam relates how, in accordance with the will of God, Abraham took Hagar and Ismail to the barren wilderness where now Mecca stands.

The pilgrims who annually go to Mecca, to-day commemorate her sacrifice and adversity by running between the two hills of Safah and Merwa, seven times just as she had done. It reminds us of Abraham's obedience to the will of God and Hagar's acceptance of the divine command. To the world it shows that the Islamic injunction on this is that women as well men, if they display the same fortitude and courage, accept the will of God and make sacrifices, they too can earn for themselves eternal happiness and the pleasure of God."

The speeches being over, the guests were entertained with refreshments.

A SHORT STORY

Cold Calculation

(By STANLEY CORDELL)

If you get anywhere as an actor in Hollywood you have to have an over-abundance of ability, a reputation, or contacts. With Hadley Perkins it was contacts. Curious, too because the man who gave him the most help and really put him on top was Chet Ames.

Now, most everyone knows Chet Ames. Chet has been in pictures a long time. Once or twice he's almost reached the top. But never quite.

You'd think that Chet would resent a rising young actor like Hadley Perkins. Not so. When Hadley had fought his way from the ranks of extras to doing bit parts, Chet gave him a helping hand. And that was at a time when Kaufman Studios, because of an avalanche of fan mail and newspaper talk, considered giving Chet a lead role in his next vehicle.

To make a long story short, it was Hadley Perkins who robbed Chet of his chance. Through Chet's efforts Hadley began rapidly to attract attention. He went ahead in leaps and bounds, and when the final casting for the new picture came along, Hadley was assigned the star part that would have gone to Chet.

Hadley felt pretty bad about it. He owed his success to Chet and he knew it. He hated the thought of elbowing his benefactor to one side on his climb to fame. But what could he do? There is little room for a man with scruples and honour on the ladder to fame.

So Hadley merely felt bad and let it go at that. For awhile he avoided Chet, felt a twinge of conscience whenever they met. But this feeling wore off. Chet didn't act bitter or resentful or sore, and besides, things were happening too fast for Hadley to waste much time grieving.

Within a year from the time Chet first introduced him to the right people, Hadley was on top. Unequalled and unchallenged in the role of most popular movie actor in Hollywood.

That was the year I first began to know Chet intimately. I had to do some publicity for him, and we became pretty good friends. He was likeable, surprisingly reserved for a featured player whose name was known to millions of Americans. It was only after we had established ourselves on an intimate basis that he let down at all. By letting down I mean he betrayed the real man behind the Hollywood front.

It was acquaintanceship with this real man that aroused my curiosity, set me to thinking and later to investigating. Chet Ames was shrewd. He had a mind that was cold and calculating and sharp. He had a head for figures and an insight into human nature that was astonishing.

This discovery didn't cause me to like him any less, but it made me wonder why he had let Hadley elbow him out of the limelight. It made me think back, and thinking back I recalled other actors who had forced Chet into the background and advanced themselves out front.

Something was wrong. This business of allowing himself to be relegated to the ranks by men less shrewd than himself wasn't consistent with the Chet Ames that I had come to know.

So I questioned him about it. At first he only laughed and changed the subject. When I persisted, he sobered and looked at me keenly.

"Bothers you, doesn't it?"

"I'd like to know the answer to the riddle," I admitted.

He lighted a cigarette. "I like you, Ray. Hate to have you go on thinking me a dub. Keep what I have to say under your hat?"

"Why, sure. You know that."

"O. K. How long do you think I've been in pictures?"

I figured. "About eleven years."

"Sixteen. I started when I was seventeen. I'm seventeen. I'm thirty-three now. Ever since I've been twenty-two I've been a featured player at a nice salary."

"You could have hit the top at a nicer salary, if you hadn't let birds like Hadley Perkins steal the show."

Chet blew smoke through his nose. "Where's Perkins now?"

I thought. This was two years after Chet had given Hadley his boost. I shook my head. "I don't know. Made his pile and quit, I guess."

"No." Chet shook his head. "Just quit. Listen, Ray, the average popularity span of great stars is six years. Some of 'em go longer, others less. If a man's a type he lasts less because folks get sick of types. Hadley was a type. So am I. I didn't want to risk being kicked out. I like acting too much. I like the salary I get. The Good Old Public is the hardest taskmaster in the world. If you depend upon them you can also depend upon them betraying you in the end."

I began to see a light. "So you figured if you never allowed yourself to become too important, the hero of the masses, not so much would be expected of you. You wouldn't be big enough to have folks go to the trouble of condemning you."

"That's about it."

"And whenever you looked as though you were going to be pushed out in front you sponsored someone like Perkins, groomed him to take your place. A sort of passing the buck idea, at the same time making a hero of yourself."

He looked at me quickly. "Not that. I thought it all out. If a man hasn't sense enough to know he's a fool for becoming a star, that's his hard luck. Most men are too vain to ignore the bid for fame. I had to fight to overcome the desire. Now I'm glad. Most of the stars have faded. They wonder why. That's pictures for you. I've been in movies for sixteen years and I'm still going strong. That' being smart."

I had to agree.

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B. P. Hard Court Championships

Mehta Annexes Men's Singles: Azim Outclassed

'FIREWORKS' IN MEN'S DOUBLES FINAL

Miss L. Row Has Narrow Escape

Those "highbrows" of the game who do not believe in our youngsters being sent abroad would have done well to have seen "Jimmy" Mehta in action against S. A. Azim at the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana courts on Sunday evening. The merciless manner in which the former Morris College youngster literally "massacred" his helpless opponent should serve as an eye-opener to those of our budding "rabbits" who have, presumably through no fault of their own, found themselves exploiting the similar orthodox style of play, that of depending exclusively on ground strokes. These misguided youngsters must realise that geniuses of the type of Sleem are not born every day,—usually a player of their category has all the odds against him when opposed to one, who taking his tip from the greatest tennis personality of recent years, Fred Perry, believes in taking the ball on the bounce, as early as possible.

Now for the match itself. Excitement was writ large on every spectator's face as, with Mehta serving, the game opened in rather a tame fashion. After some indifferent play by both the contestants, "Jimmy" making the lesser number of mistakes, won, to lead 1—0. Breaking through Azim's service, mainly as the result of brilliant cross-court driving he further increased the lead. (2—0). The Bhopal player's several supporters expected him to rally round any moment, but with Mehta serving "acers" and driving powerfully along both flanks, their hopes were soon shattered and when the Nagpur lad scored four consecutive points on his opponent's service to reel off six games in a row, the result was a foregone conclusion.

Azim tried to stage some sort of a come-back in the second set, giving more power and accuracy to his ground strokes, and in desperation even made occasional advances to the net, only to be passed every time with a stinging cross-court drive, but the most he could do was to content himself with four games, as his more youthful opponent, continuing to play as brilliantly as ever, had finished him off before he had begun.

MISS L. ROW HAS HARD TIME

The Ladies Singles Final was a much more contested affair with Miss Row doing some "pleasure cruising", and her more sedate opponent getting about her job rather seriously. The latter gave India's No. 1 a real "fright" when, working hard, she piled up a lead of 5—0 and dropping the next two games captured the first set rather too easily at 6—2. Waking up, the better-known star rallied round and returned the compliment with an identical score. The final set was a "ding dong" affair, with Miss Row establishing a lead of 4—1 only to lose the next three games. (4—4). Forcing the pace she again led, 5—4, but Miss Dinshaw was not to be denied and soon drew level (5—5). The next two games saw a great struggle for supremacy but class triumphed and Miss Row once again bagged the title.

GREAT DOUBLES MATCH

By far the best tennis of the evening and probably that of the whole tournament came from the final of the Men's Doubles in which Mehta and Vakharia opposed that fine Poona combination of E. Pudumji and P. Wells. In the keen struggle that followed the game rose to great heights, Mehta and Wells being particularly prominent with their powerful serving and brilliant overhead work. With Pudumji not finding his true form the first set went rather easily to Mehta and partner. But the Parsi lad soon warmed up and giving his partner able support with powerful drives and clever mid-court work, saw matters levelled up when the Poona pair won the second set after twenty games had been played. The final set was again the same picture of brilliance and class-play, Mehta and Vakharia ultimately emerging worthy winners and their opponents equally worthy losers in a match which will for long be remembered for the high standard of play attained.

SUNDAY'S RESULTS

Men's Singles (Final)

J. M. Mehta beat S. A. Azim 6-0, 6-4.

Ladies Singles (Final)

Miss L. Row beat Miss P. G. Dinshaw 2-6, 6-2, 7-5.

Men's Doubles (Final)

J. M. Mehta and R. F. Vakharia beat E. Pudumji and P. Wells 6-2, 9-11, 7-5.

Professionals Singles (Semi-final)

Sarju Prasad (Bombay Gymkhana) beat Kaltimoni (P. J. Hindu Gymkhana) 4-6, 6-3, 6-3.

MONDAY'S PROGRAMME

Monday's programme is as follows:—

COURT NO. 1 (at 3-45 p.m.)

Mixed Doubles Semi-Final

Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan and J. M. Mehta v. Miss M. R. Kavasji and S. A. Azim, followed by,

Mixed Doubles Final

Miss P. C. Dinshaw and A. C. Pereira v. Winners of—Miss F. F. S. Talyarkhan and J. M. Mehta or Miss M. R. Kavasji and S. A. Azim.

COURT NO. 2, (at 3-45 p.m.)

Women's Doubles Final

Mrs. G. R. Genge and Mrs. R. Johnstone v. Miss P. G. Dinshaw and Miss T. Dias, followed by,

Professional Final

Sarjoo Pershad (Bombay Gymkhana) v. Sahebdin (Government House Club).

The Hon. Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, Speaker, Legislative Assembly, will distribute the prizes.

BUSY DAY FOR AZAD

Gives Interview To Leading Congressmen

PESHAWAR, Feb. 11.

"United Press" understands that several important problems facing this province will engage the attention of Maulana Abdul Kalam Azad during his present visit to the Frontier.

Among the questions are the prolonged Waziristan trouble, happenings in the Political Agencies (under the control of the Central Government), the alarming increase in crime and the menacing problem of raids and kidnappings in the Southern Districts. The reported lack of whole-hearted co-operation of the officials with the Ministry, internal party differences, if any, the question of party solidarity and mutual help and co-operation between the Ministry and the Congress Parties and organisations are some of the other questions that will be discussed by leading Congressmen with a view to be guided by Maulana's advice.

He spent a busy day to-day granting interviews to many Con-

Continued in col. 6)

House-Tax For Drainage Scheme

An announcement to levy a house-tax in Lahore from 1st July next is contained in a Press communique issued by the Director of Information Punjab. This tax is described in the Communique is to finance the modern drainage scheme, which has already been inaugurated.—A. P.

(Continued from col. 4)

gress leaders, including Messrs. Pir Shahansha, President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Khan Ghulam Mohomed Khan the outgoing President of the Provincial Congress Committee, Khan Mir Mohomed Aslam, President of the Bannu District Congress Committee, Mian Jaffar Shah, M. L. A., Dr. G. C. Ghosh, M. L. A., and Bhagwan Datt, Vice President of the Dera Ismail Khan Congress Committee. The latter is understood to have impressed upon the Maulana the gravity of the recent riots in D. I. Khan and urged an independant enquiry into the incident with a view to punish officials, if any, that may be found guilty or neglectful of their duty. Maulana heard him feelingly and with deep sympathy.—United Press.

AZAD CONTRADICTS RUMOUR

PESHAWAR, Feb. 12.

Approached by the "United Press" in connection with the rumour since the Congress presidential election that Moulana Abul Kalam Azad too has sent a communication to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose asking the latter to relieve him from the Working Committee and the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, the private secretary to Moulana Azad promptly replied that no such letter had been sent. The rumour, he said, was false and such impression was entirely incorrect.

The "United Press" learns, however, that the "pillars of the old guard" do not contemplate taking any isolated action until they all have met together and consider the situation arising out of the presidential election, and deliberate over the delicate question as to the advisability or otherwise of their remaining in the Congress executive.—United Press.

Thana Catholic Association

READING ROOM AND LIBRARY OPENED

(From A Correspondent)

On Sunday evening Mr. M. V. Hegde, President of the Thana Municipality, opened the Reading Room and Library of the Thana Catholic Association at Inas Francis Road Thana, before a large gathering.

Mr. A. C. Hendricks, Hony. General Secretary at the outset read messages among others from the Archbishop of Bombay and the Prime Minister of Bombay.

CONDOLENCE MEETING

On Sunday evening the Association held a meeting and recorded its deep sense of sorrow at the sad demise of H. H. Pope Pius XI. The resolution was then passed all standing.

I COVER THE TOWN

(Continued from page 6)

some one put an embargo on these putrid English dances that are creeping in, from the Lambeth Walk to the Palais Glide. Why not have some real Voodoo in the raw and be done with exhibitionism once and for all?

MUTT AND JEFF—It May Have Been the Horse with the Lavender Eyes But Jeff Was on the Wrong End By BUD FISHER

M-M-M-JUST LOOKA DAT!
YEH! GIRL JOCKEYS - THEY'RE TRYIN' 'EM OUT HERE!
WAIT! I WANNA LOOK!
COME ON! I GOT A BETTER IDEA!
PRIVATE KEEP OUT! ONLY HORSES JOCKEYS AND TRAINERS PERMITTED
COSTUMES
COSTUMES
AW, MUTT, THAT AIN'T FAIR! I CAN'T SEE A THING!
HI YA, TOOTS?
?
?
T-5

From Across The Seas

Stupidity Of Censors

(By Our London Correspondent From World Press).

(By Mail).

Mr. H. G. Wells is now writing regularly for the "News-Chronicle," and, as he always does, mixes a good deal of significant information with the free expression of his views.

He has made an attack on Mr. Lyons, Prime Minister of Australia, and added a few plain statements of conditions in Australia:

Where petty intolerance shows in its most stupid and objectionable parts is at the Customs. A barrier of illiterate policemen and officials stands between the tender Australian mind and what they imagine to be subversive literature.

A. P. Herbert's novel, "Holy Deadlock," for example, is obscene by these standards. The Australian workers' attempts to express themselves in matters of foreign policy are perpetually hampered.

Suppression of books is nothing new in either India or British Dominions and Colonies, but it has had a considerable new lease of life.

In Ireland for example, the censor's ban is now placed on "The Trojan Horse," by Christopher Morley, "The Bridegroom Cometh," by Waldo Frank, whose Left-Wing views are too frank for the Irish. "Don Juan's Mountain Home," by Ernest Raymond "It's a Battlefield," by Grahame Greene, who is a Catholic, "Nightingale Wood," by Stella Gibbon and "At the Have and Have Not," by Hemingway.

In the Colonies some of the Governors take a little Hitler view of the publications of the Left Book Club. And books by negroes for negroes are usually regarded as tainted with sedition, although they can be freely published and read here by blacks and whites alike.

What Is Superstition?

Dr. H. Spencer Jones, the Astronomer Royal, who recently protested at the B. B. C.'s allowing an astrologer to broadcast, is not alone in considering that undue importance is being attached to a cult which he calls "entirely devoid of scientific foundation."

The Church Assembly has just issued a pamphlet, "What is Superstition?" by a retired London vicar, Mr. G. R. Balleine. This not only lists an extraordinary assortment of popular superstitions but examines critically the "immense revival of astrology in recent years."

Mr. Balleine analyses the prophecies of three leading astrologers for 1937. Many of their forecasts were concerned with the reign of King Edward VIII., what actually ended before the year began.

For the same year these "experts" also prophesied that more than one English bank would crash, that a woman would be included in the Cabinet and that London would be the centre of a plague.

Besides listing such everyday superstitions as those about walking under ladders and sitting down 13 to dinner, Mr. Balleine has one or two that are new to me.

Winkle shells, he says, sell for a 1s. if they twist the wrong way. He himself recalls seeing a man selling dried toads' legs in London at half a crown each as a sovran remedy against all aches and pains.

The Rome Talks

It is learnt that at the Rome talks the principal speaker, from the point of view of actual wordage, was Count Ciano. The Duce understands English, but does not speak it fluently, and, therefore, Count Ciano, who has an excellent command of the language, did the interpreting.

Another impression gathered by those who were at close quarters with Signor Mussolini during the week is that his health remains excellent.

Those virile rumours of cancer, low blood-pressure, and other diseases in the medical dictionary so frequently attributed to dictators in lobbies, corridors and bars, seem outwardly to be beside the mark in his case.

He has lived harder than Herr Hitler, but then he is better equipped by nature to do so.

Lord Halifax, incidentally, perpetrated a mot during his visit to Rome which is worthy of record.

A number of Italian newspapers had gone to great lengths to prove that his family had an Italian origin, and that his name was really Halifaccio.

To journalists who asked him about this he said that his name was more Latin than Italian in origin. "You conjugate it like pax," he explained: "Halifax, Halifacem, Halifacis."

* * * *

There had been more than one occasion to refer to the remarkable linguistic prowess of the Minister of Transport. Now we find that we have done him rather less than justice. At a recent dinner of the Japan Society at Claridge's Mr. Burgin astonished the guests by speaking for five minutes in Japanese.

He was proposing a toast, and when he suddenly changed the vehicle of his eloquence, Mr. Mamoru Shigemitsu, the new Japanese Ambassador, raised his eyes in amazement.

We noticed the enraptured expression of a Japanese gentleman who kept applauding Mr. Burgin till his speech in Japanese ended. Then we asked him what the Minister had said.

"I could only understand about half of it," he confessed, "but it was a very, very cordial greeting to the people of Japan."

Other Japanese guests declared that Mr. Burgin's Japanese was perfectly intelligible and his accent excellent.

Few people were aware that Mr. Burgin is a keen student of Oriental languages. But though he reads Japanese he very rarely attempts to speak it.

Late Lord Lindsay

Lord Lindsay, whose death at the age of 71 is announced after an operation, lived mainly on his Fife estate, and together with his wife was a familiar figure in the Scottish racing world.

The Lindsay seat is Kilconquhar, about whose pronunciation there has always been some local controversy.

There is a story that Lady Lindsay once purchased some goods at a London store and ordered them to be sent to Kilconquhar. She pronounced it Kilconkar.

"Kinuchar" corrected the shop assistant.

"Kilconnar" repeated Lady Lindsay. "It belongs to my husband, so I should know."

"Kinuchar" persisted the shop assistant. "I was born and bred in the village."

The Pope's Hard Work

The Pope has remained an unremitting worker despite his serious illnesses.

We are told that he has had a special chair constructed in which he can rest among his pillows during the afternoon in an almost upright position.

The Cardinals have the greatest difficulty in persuading him to leave it to go to bed at night, because he says that when death does come He will find him ready to walk with Him

He taxes both himself and his entourage.

"I can always change my doctors," he tells his medical advisers, "but you can't change the Pope except by letting me die; and I see no point in being kept alive in idleness.

"Better live two months working than two years doing nothing. If I die my successor will carry on my work. If I live in idleness important work will be held up."

Noise Abatement League

The desire for a certain amount of peace and quiet is not, according to Lord Horder, President of the Noise Abatement League, a sign of bad nerves, but the reverse.

Unintelligent people can stand a perpetual din around them, Lord Horder tells me. The nervy people are those whose daily lives are spent to an endless radio or gramophone accompaniment.

There is so much necessary noise about that people must have physical and mental reserves to withstand it, and Lord Horder holds that it can be supplied only by periods of quiet and stillness.

Hitler's "Act Of Grace"

It is stated from Vienna that Frau Schuschnigg, the former Countess Fugger-Czernin, has started to prepare for the release of her husband, the Austrian ex-Chancellor.

She owns a small villa in Moedling, near Vienna, which has been empty for some time. Within the last few days she has visited the villa, accompanied by Dr. Arthur Schuschnigg, the ex-Chancellor's brother, and given orders for immediate alterations.

Part of Dr. Schuschnigg's private property, which was stored at the Countess's house, has been moved to Moedling.

The ex-Chancellor's young son will live with his parents in Moedling and receive private tuition there.

The date of Dr. Schuschnigg's release has not yet been fixed It is, probable, however, that this "act of grace" by Herr Hitler will coincide with the anniversary of the annexation of Austria, March 11.

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When Herr Hitler visits Vienna at the end of the month he will occupy one of the Imperial suites at the Palace of Schoenbrunn.

The alterations now being made there are so extensive that an impression prevails in Vienna that the palace will eventually become the headquarters of the Nazi administration in Austria.

How Mysore Seeks To Prevent Diseases

MOVE TOWARDS BETTER HOUSES FOR MASSES

The activities of the Mysore Health Department do not mean fighting the diseases after they have attacked the people; it is, even more, the work of prevention that constitute the bulk of public health activities For instance, during the last year, an enquiry was made during the year in regard to the conditions and problems of housing in urban and rural areas.

HOUSING SCHEMES

Industrial housing schemes are being worked in Kolar Gold Fields and the Sanitary Board Area. Mining authorities have constructed several modern colonies for the use of the persons employed by them under modern sanitary conditions. All the huts are constructed by the Mining authorities at their own cost with type designs of cement concrete costing Rs. 175 each. Several facilities are afforded to the Mining employees, such as playgrounds, maternity homes etc.

Regarding the sanitary Board Area, several plots of grounds situated in convenient places have been marked out and exclusively set apart for the purpose of constructing the huts by the Mining employees. These are leased out to them on a monthly rental system varying from 8 annas to Re. 1 per site per month. The parties have to construct the huts at their own cost after obtaining a licence from the Sanitary Board. Special sites have been set apart in one colony for construction of separate cattle sheds. No rent is levied on these sites.

Seven types of quarters have been designed and constructed for the use of the staff and Labour employed by the Mysore Paper Mills at Bhadravati. All buildings are provided with electric fittings and filtered water connections. Provision is also made for sanitary fittings and underground drainage system

AT BHADRAVATI

There are in the Mysore Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati 12 bungalows, 200 cottages and 14 workmen's lines providing accommodation in all for 350 families. Rent is recovered from the employees at the rate of 5 per cent. on the capital value of the buildings. The revenue from rent is being spent on repairs to buildings, lighting, water supply and sanitation of the colony.

A ground rent of 2 annas per hut is recovered from the wages of the employees who own huts. Such colonies are located at 4 different places affording isolation during epidemics. About 800 families are living in these colonies.

The housing conditions in the Bangalore Woollen, Cotton and Silk Mills deserve more than passing notice. There are two main blocks of 60 houses in each, a smaller block of 24 houses, a grocery shop, all provided with street lighting and water. There is flush-out lavatory in each house connected by underground system to septic tank and the waste water used for gardening. Each occupant is permitted to cultivate vegetables, etc., on a small bit of land in the neighbourhood.

Only employees whose service is at least 5 years and not exceeding 17 years, and whose pay is below Rs. 25 per month are permitted to occupy houses.

Internal affairs are managed by a "Village Panchayat" composed of elected members on the basis of 1 representative for every ten houses. Recognition of the Panchayat has been applied for to Government of Mysore.

IN RURAL AREAS

In rural areas loans are granted under the Takavi Loans Rules for the building of tiled houses, and in Malnad materials are granted to the raiyats at concession rates Wherever Adikarnatakas and other classes are anxious to build better houses in rural parts, all facilities are given to them for construction of houses.

There are 26 house-building societies in the state with a membership of 3,268, a share capital of Rs. 1,08,638 and deposits to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 lakhs. Their total working capital is nearly Rs. 7 lakhs.

The Bangalore Housing Society is the premier institution of the kind. A block of 50 sites was obtained by it from the Municipality and was distributed among as many members. These members have, with the loans given to them by the Society, started construction thereon. The other important House Building Societies that deserve mention are the Mysore Housing Society which has so far helped the members to build 133 houses, 128 of which have been completed and are occupied, the Mandya-House-Building Co-operative Society which has advanced funds for the construction of 58 houses in the New Extension and the Krishnarajanagar Society which has helped the construction of 142 houses and those at Shimoga and Tumkur.

CRISIS AVERTED IN ASSAM

Governor Takes Advice Of Ministers

SHILLONG, Feb. 12.

The "United Press" reliably understands that the Governor of Assam tentatively concerned to the proposal put forward by his Council of Ministers for abolition of the remaining post of the Commissionership in the province.

The unavoidable split between the Governor and his Ministers which threatened to lead to a constitutional crisis over making necessary provisions in the next budget for the establishment of the remaining post of the Commissioner which was once voted out by the Assam Legislative Assembly in one of its earliest sessions under the Provincial Autonomy is thus eliminated by the Governor not preferring to disagree with the Ministers on the matter.—United Press.

It will be a pity if this means a clean-up of the remarkable collection of Habsburg relics which it contains.

In the summer Herr Hitler will pay a further visit to Austria. He will then attend the Salzburg Festival in August, and stay at Klessheim, a palace four miles from Salzburg. A fine example of baroque, it was built between 1700 and 1709 by Fischer von Erlach for a Salzburg Prince-Bishop.

England's Fright

The bomb explosions are reported at great length in the German Press under such headlines as "England in Wild Agitation" and "Reservists Stand Ready." The "Angriff," organ of Dr. Goebbels, publishes a photograph of two bowler-hatted detectives sifting debris, with a captain in verse which may be freely translated:

Five bombs went off. Oh!
What a sight!
Old England's mouth went dry with fright.

After describing the outrages the paper concludes: "When the satiated English heard the news over their opulent breakfasts they were so frightened that the beefsteaks fell from their forks."

WARNING BY ASSAM MINISTER

Conflict Between Pen And Plough Not Wanted

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEZPUR, Feb. 8.

"We are all agreed that literacy is needed, but must not allow it to run counter to the agricultural pursuits. There must be no conflict between the pen and the plough. There is no harm if an educated man takes to ploughing, because the pen may give enough of food, but the plough certainly will.

"The present tendency of the world is to realise the dignity of labour and labour should not be left to particular classes or caste, and you the educated men here should make it a point to impress this question upon the minds of all people by preaching and by example".....thus said Mr. Akshoy Kumar Das, Minister for Agriculture, performing the opening ceremony of the Tezpur Exhibition in presence of a vast gathering of villagers, Congressmen, officials and Europeans.

The exhibition which was a mammoth organisation done by local officials for agricultural, industrial, cottage industries and medical and public health demonstrations, was attended by 1,500 visitors from rural areas alone. It lasted for four days and was accompanied by sports, amusement of all sorts, with an educative background.

Assam Demands Place On Working Committee

(From Our Own Correspondent)

TEZPUR, Feb. 8.

The demand of the Assam Provincial Congress Committee for a seat in the Working Committee of the All-India Congress was given shape in a resolution adopted unanimously at the first meeting of the newly formed Provincial Congress Committee with Mr. Hem Chandra Barua of Tezpur as the President

Mr. Siddhi Nath Sharma, General Secretary has, with a note explaining the legitimacy of the demand, forwarded to the President of the A.I.C.C the following resolution:

"In view of the various special knotty problems facing the province of Assam, the Assam Provincial Congress Committee requests the President of the A.I.C.C. to include a member from the A.P.C.C. in the Working Committee of the All-India Congress Committee, so that Assam's problems may be placed before it for satisfactry solution."

OILING THE WHEELS OF INDUSTRY

Every week some 14,000 gallons of lubricating oil are used at Ford Works, Dagenham. Part of this tremendous quantity leaves the factory in the sumps of new cars. The remainder is used in production processes, for testing, and in keeping the factory wheels turning smoothly.

Oil for use in the factory is stored in large tanks, from which it is forced by means of compressed air through pipes to all parts of the works 45,000 gallons of oil can be stored at one time, and four miles of pipe line carry it to every machine tool and to the hundreds of other points at which an unfailing supply of lubricant is essential.

Engine oil that has been used once in the test departments is still a valuable lubricant. It is therefore cleaned and filtered and sold to Ford employees at 6d. a gallon.

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DALMIA CEMENT LIMITED

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The following is the Directors' Report of the Dalmia Cement Ltd., to be submitted to the shareholders' meeting to be held at Dalmianagar on 13th March, 1939:—

Gentlemen,

The Directors have pleasure in submitting the first report and audited balance-sheet together with profit and loss account for the period ended 31st December 1938. The Shareholders' meeting will be held at Dalmianagar on 13th March, 1939 at 12 Noon.

Mr. Alois Miedle, one of the Directors being in Europe, has not signed this account.

The Profit and Loss Account after writing off prospecting preliminary expenses, and underwriting commission and brokerage all amounting to Rs. 188,065/9/10 and after providing a sum of Rs. 1,27,355/14/6 towards depreciation on the block account of the working factory at Karachi for the period it worked, shows a net profit of Rs. 3,99,877/6/10 which the Directors recommend should be dealt with as follows:—

	Rs.
Transferred to General Reserve	50,000-0-0
Transferred to reserve for income-tax and super-tax	50,000-0-0
Payment of dividends (free of income-tax)	
(a) Interim dividend on 35,000 cum. pref. shares at Rs. 5 per share	1,75,000-0-0
(b) Final dividend on 35,000 cum. pref. shares at about Rs 3/2/3 per share making 6 per cent. per annum from the date of actual payment of allotment and call money upto 31s Decr 1938.	1,05,000-0-0
	3,80,000-0-

leaving a balance of Rs. 19,877/6/10 to be carried forward for the next year.

The Managing Agents have foregone their commission and monthly allowance for the period, amounting over a lac, the major portion of which pertains to the construction period and would have been capitalised in the usual course. They have further intimated that they would charge commission only after the declaration of a dividend by the Company on ordinary shares.

SATISFACTORY WORKING OF KARACHI FACTORY.

During the period under report, only the Karachi factory of the Company worked for a few months. Several weeks were spent in trials when production was below normal. Moreover, severe competition had to be faced.

Considering all this, the financial results of the Company have been so satisfactory that the Directors have been encouraged to put up additional plant at Karachi. These results also falsify the adverse propaganda made against the Company.

STRATEGIC SITE OF KARACHI FACTORY.

Much of the success of the Karachi factory is due to the careful selection of its site. The entire output of this factory can be consumed in Karachi, Bombay and Madras and we are at an advantage in respect of transport charges, in comparison to others feeding these markets. The following freight figures clarify the point:—

Factory sites.	Freight to Karachi.	Freight to Bombay.	Freight to Madras.
Karachi to		Rs. 5-11-0	Rs. 9-8-0
Kymore to	Cannot Supply economically.	Rs. 13-8-3	Cannot supply economically
Lakheri to	"	Rs. 12-10-1	"
Shahabad to	"	Rs. 10-10-9	Rs. 16-0-6
Coimbatore to	"	Cannot supply economically.	Rs. 14-0-0
Rohri to	Rs. 12-5-6	"	Cannot supply economically

Note: Dwarka and Porbunder factories after feeding adjoining markets of Kathiawar and Gujarat and the markets of Assam (the last named markets can be economically fed only by these factories and our Karachi factory) have only a small quantity of cement left over for other markets like Karachi and Bombay.

The Chairman of the Burma Cement Co. Ltd., admitted that our freight from Karachi to Rangoon is less than the freight from Thaytmyo factory (in Burma itself) to Rangoon. Our cement is already popular in Rangoon.

From the point of view of commercial competition, the two other factories of your company, which are being erected at Dalmiapuram (Trichinopoly) and Dandot (Punjab) are equally well situated.

DALMIAPURAM FACTORY.

Dalmiapuram is in the heart of the Cauvery plains the most populous and the largest cement consuming centre in the Presidency of Madras. Owing to its favourable geographical location the factory at Dalmiapuram has a comparative advantage of at least Rs. 2 per ton in freightage. Gypsum, an important raw material for the manufacture of cement, is available at the factory site.

DANDOT FACTORY.

Dandot is an ideal place for a cement factory as all the raw materials for the manufacture of cement are available at the site itself. The Company purchased at a bargain price an estate covering an area of several square miles having huge deposits of limestone and gypsum. It also includes working collieries and about 10 miles of tram lines.

MACHINERY AND ERECTION.

The factories at Dalmiapuram and Dandot are expected to be ready towards the middle of the current year. They could not be completed earlier to several unexpected obstacles; now, however, the construction is well advanced. Almost all the machinery requisite for erection has been received by the Company and the bulk of it has already reached the factory sites, while the rest is either in course of transit or has been warehoused by the Company at ports, hardly one per cent. of the entire machinery remains to be landed in India.

The following statement will show the advantageous position of our Dandot factory in respect of freight of cement to important consuming centres in the Punjab:

	Lahore.	Amritsar.
Freight from Dandot factory	Rs. 7-15-2	Rs. 8-15-0
Freight from Kalka factory	Rs. 11-1-1	Rs. 10-1-2
Freight from Wak factory	Rs. 10-0-0	Rs 10-15-0

UNECONOMIC FREIGHT.

Freight is an important factor in the marketing of cement. Uneconomic freight along with other factors have resulted in the closing down of some of the existing factories, which had cost about Rs. 75 lacs. Some factories have to pay over a lac of rupees per annum as freight on Gypsum. Dalmiapuram and Dandot will have to spend nothing by way of freight on Gypsum.

ECONOMY IN FUEL CONSUMPTION.

The manufacture of our plant guarantee that "heat consumption of the kiln for proper burning of clinker will not exceed 1,000 calories per kg. of clinker produced." This shows the advantage in contrast with the figures of heat consumption in kilns of other models being used in other plants in India, which are normally 1,500 calories for 40 per cent. water in slurry per kilogram of clinker produced. Our plants will thus ensure a saving in fuel amounting to about Rs. 5 lacs per year when all our factories are running.

LOW CAPITAL COST AND SAVING IN DEPRECIATION.

Our capital cost (as is apparent from the balance-sheet) will be considerably less than that of other factories and is in accordance with original estimates. This will result in a comparative advantage of about Rs. 7 lacs annually in depreciation charges.

Saving in transport charges, availability of gypsum and coal at some of the factory cites, economy in consumption of fuel and lower depreciation charges, as explained, are additional assets to your Company. Even with their total output, which (excluding that of Rohtas Industries Ltd. and Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd.) is only one-fourth of the cement production, your factories can easily claim an advantage which may well be computed at about Rs. 20 lacs per year. These factors provide us sufficient strength and resources to withstand successfully and competition that may have to be faced.

Seth Ram Krishana Dalmia, Chairman, Dalmia Cement & Paper Marketing Co., Ltd.

encouraging feature that our cement was favourable received directly it was placed on the market. Within a very short time, it has gained a popularity which was almost beyond expectation. It is a reassuring sign that there has been an appreciation in the prices of cement during the past few weeks.

MARKETING ARRANGEMENTS.

Arrangements for marketing cement all over India and Burma have already been made. Erection of the factory of the Dalmia Dadri Cement ltd., is complete and its produce is expected to be placed in the market in the beginning of March next. This factory will, besides feeding the markets of Delhi and Rajputana, also feed, until our Dandot factory is ready, the markets of the Punjab, where the rate is comparatively higher. With the cooperation of our sister concern Dalmia Dadri Cement Ltd., and Rohtas Industries Ltd., in the matter of sales, we will be in a position of feeding almost all over India economically.

NEED OF MORE CEMENT FACTORIES.

It is natural for every industry to increase its output in anticipation of the growing demand. The consumption of cement is fast growing up. Consequently, new factories have sprung up at places favourably situated from the point of view of transport charges and availability of raw materials; the disadvantage likely to arise out of over-production, if at all, may last for a short period only, but it will be more than compensated in the savings effected by these factories in the matter of freight charges and cost o production. The advent of nw factories, which brings about new points of contact with different markets, has reduced the aveage transport charges on cement. The saving thus effected will be roughly about 20 per cent. which in value, works out to about R. 30 lacs annually. This justifies the establishment of new facories at appropriate centres.

OVER-PRODUCTION.

To bring about an aljustment between demand and supply jute mills have entered into an agreement to work only 45 hours per week and after a short time they may work even 40 hous instead of 168 hours, (which they could run working three shift) which means that they will be producing below 25 per cent. of their capacity. In spite of his, the jute industry is a prosprous one. Compared to the jute Industry the apprehended over-production of cement when all theunits under erection commence producing, if any, will be neggible. In the past, there was over-production in the cement indstry itself for more than a decad, which was controlled by working factories below their normal capacity.

It will not be out of place to say something about the criticism levelled against us for putting up so many plants in a sort time. We had to do it to safeuard our position, and to be able to compete from various stratgic centres if competition was levitable. We may also state that after we placed our orders, othes placed orders for three more plants; they have not only dupliated but even triplicated the poduction capacity of one of their plants.

BRIGHT FUTURE AVAITS CEMENT INDUSTRY.

It is well-known that monopolies generally lead to inficiency and stagnation and are baneful to the interest of consmers as well as investors. Similar, reckless competition also is ruinous. We have no intention of harming the interests of others. We have immense faith in the cement industry and are convinced that a very bright future awaits it.

MANUFACTURE OF RADIO SETS IN INDIA

Is It Possible To Evolve A Cheaper Set Merely By Research?

By Dr. V. P. R. Rao

During the last few months there has been considerable talk in important quarters all over India on the subject of developing new industries. It may be that the National Planning Committee's formation has awakened the latent spirit of Indian industrialisation. However while no body should raise a discordant note on this healthy sign it is as well to warm against enthusiasm leading us astray.

Within the last one month several announcements have been made about certain Provincial Governments embarking on schemes of radio manufacture. In fact Madras province appears to have allotted Rs. 50,000 towards carrying on 'research work' in the development of cheap sets. Madras seems to have plenty of money for such enterprises for it will be recalled that some years back it was Madras which invited a specialist from England to 'investigate' and report on a plan for developing broadcasting in the Province. Suffice it to say that his report was not even published, much less any action being taken on its recommendations.

NO RESEARCH NEEDED!

As regards research into cheap sets, one may also draw attention to the Research Department of A. I. R., inaugurated some three years back for the production of cheap sets. Apparently this research activity faded out after certain attempts at minor changes in typical commercial sets. One has never heard of this department having evolved any new design or circuit or plan of production which could cheapen radio sets. And it is not surprising. The reason is a very simple one. Manufacture of domestic receivers has long outgrown the laboratory stage This is particulary so of the cheap sets so much talked about In the cheap sets all the world over, cheapness has been effected not by research work—the circuits used are of the early days of radio—as simple as they could be.

Cheapness has been brought about by (1) enormous mass production reaching nearly 400,000 to 500,000, sets per annum. (This refers to the German peoples' set) (2) by using second grade quality material. (3) by the State subsidizing indirectly towards the production and sales of these. With particular reference to Germany

Mr. Franklin D'Souza Technical Adviser to a local firm of Radio dealers, is proceeding to Europe for higher studies in Radio and Television.

where the cheap local set' is apparently popular, the cause of the popularity is something else. The State penalises foreign shortwave reception and the average listener has no alternative but to buy the cheap receiver gives him his local station with a lot of Government propaganda to listen to.

None of these conditions prevail in India. Our distances too are of the continental order. We have none of the raw materials required. For everything from a brass screw to the complicated loudspeaker, we have to go abroad. Under the circumstances, it appears wastage of good public money to allot it for "research" in the production of cheap sets. It is not research that is required but the extension of the market. The average educated man requires at least all Indian stations. The poor man earning 40 to 50 rupees per month can never afford a radio, even of the cheapest type in his house. Provincial popular Governments with their enthusiasm for industrialisation will do well to examine the complicated factors besetting radio manufacture before spending money on research and development.

VILLAGE BROADCAST

There is one more aspect of this broadcasting, a word on which may not be out of place, and that is Rural Broadcasting and uplift work. During the last three years we have heard a lot about Government organising special broadcasts to villages It is gathered that there are about 100 to 150 receivers located in villages around Delhi, Bombay and Calcutta and Peshawar. Government pays for these receivers, maintains them through their costly agency and villagers are supposed to flock around them after their day's work. It is now rumoured that certain Provincial Governments are wanting to do similar things in the South.

May one know what has been the outcome of all this enthusiasm and expenditure? In certain places they used to have gatherings of 100 to 200 people to start with. In course of time this figure has dropped to 10 or 25, mostly kids. The writer feels after what he saw abroad that rural education (not literal) uplift and such other praiseworthy objects, cannot be reached starting with colossal illiteracy and vacuous brain.

It is therefore doubtful if village broadcasting has provided the slightest change whenever it has been tried in India. No doubt official versions of results may be glowing. The true picture is not known because no uninterested external agency has examined the results. One rumour however is widely current. The Central Government who for political and other reasons were financing rural broadcasting in the N.W.F.P., have found it too costly a luxury to the wild North West and are now contemplating closing down this costly show, for lack of public response.

In the Western countries where the masses have benefited from rural broadcasting the object has been reached not merely through broadcasting but with broadcasting followed by intensive personal instruction by way of "follow-up" lessons. There is nothing of this in India. And without any sort of comparative study or investigation into other and apparently more effective means of approaching the village mind, governments seem to be blindly undertaking this expense of rural development by broadcasting. It is time that the public took some interest and enquired into how funds were being spent in this barren field.

As the views expressed in this article are controversial we would like our readers to express their opinion on the subject.—Ed.)

Mr. Vasantrao Hethangday who has left for England for higher studies in Radio Engineering

FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF ARABIC TRANSMISSION

Distinguished Guests At BBC's Special Broadcast

Their Excellencies Rauf Bey al-Chadirji and Sheikh Hafiz Wahba, the Iraqi and Sa'udi-Arabian Ministers in London, respectively, the Counsellor of the Egyptian Embassy, H. E. Abdurrhman Hakki Bey (representing the Egyptian Ambassador), and several members of their staffs were among the distinguished guests present at Broadcasting House on January 3 during the special broadcast commemorating the first anniversary of the BBC's Arabic Transmission.

Outstanding features of the broadcast were a survey of the work of the past year; an ode specially composed for the occasion by Mr. Aziz Rifaat, a BBC Arabic translator; and variety entertainment—relayed from Cairo in cooperation with Egyptian State Broadcasting—that included the first broadcast outside Egypt by the celebrated Near-Eastern artist, Abd al-Wahhab. The programme was proceeded by a message of greeting from Dr. Hafiz Afifi Pasha, first Egyptian Ambassador to Great Britain, and ended with a message from the Director-General of BBC.

HORTICULTURAL CLASS AT ANDHERI

Mango-Growers' Difficulties Attended To

Mr. Jabir A. Ali, President Suburban District Local Board writes:

A resolution was passed at a meeting of the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee held at Andheri to the effect that the income from mango crop was decreasing and recommended that Government should take up suitable measures of improvement and thus create confidence among the growers. As a measure of improvement the Department of Agriculture agreed to conduct a Horticultural Class at some suitable place with a view to educate the growers into the improved methods of cultivation control of pests and diseases and preservation of mango fruit.

All the preliminary arrangements for holding this class were made by the Deputy Director of Agriculture, N. C. D., Nasik and subsequently the class was organised by the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, who gave wide publicity to the same in the Suburban Area. The class is being conducted by the Horticulturist to Government who has deputed two of his officers for this purpose.

The class comprises of mostly mango-growers from the District, who are taking keen interest and are greatly benefited by the instructions given to them. The attendance is fair. They have been shown the methods of propagation, planting, manuring, etc. A number of private gardens in the vicinity have also been visited and their difficulties solved. The Horticulturist to Government also gave a talk on the importance of mango cultivation and explained various problems connected therewith.

A demonstration in the preparation of guava jelly, canning of mango pulp, mango slices in syrup and pine apple has been given in which the people have evinced keen interest and have shown their willingness to take up this work during the coming mango season. Three ladies have been attending these canning classes and are eager to learn the preparation of mango products.

A practical demonstration to control mango pests and diseases will be given by the Professor of Entomology and the Plant Pathologist to Government respectively.

The class came to an end on Thursday 9th February when a closing lecture will be given.

DO RICHES MEAN MORE FAT?

Findings In Nutrition Survey: Punjab Artisans Eat As Well As Bengal Rich

The richer you are the more fat you eat. Investigations under a scheme approved by the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association have shown that a special feature of the Indian diet is a marked increase in the consumption of fat with the rise in economic scale.

Four types of communities in different areas were selected for diet and clinical surveys, namely, industrial workers in Assam (the coolie class), the middle class agriculturists in Bengal, the well-to-do Calcutta households and a mixed middle class community in Ferozepore, Punjab.

The diet of the Assam coolies was found to be poor in total calories, in total proteins, in fat, in calcium in vitamin 'A' and in carotene, also to a lesser degree in vitamin 'C' and in iron. Most of the families took no milk. Conditions were somewhat better among the middle class agricultural group though the fat and the animal protein consumption was low. The diet of well-to-do people in Calcutta was almost as good as that recommended in the European standards.

CHILDREN EXAMINED

Together with the diet surveys, the children were examined for height, weight and deficiency diseases. The heights and weights of the Assam children were much below of those of well-to-do group in Calcutta and those of the rural children were midway.

While the absolute gain in weight per year was somewhat greater in the Calcutta children, growth expressed as a percentage increase in body weight per year was actually greater in the labour class in Assam. In spite of the poor diet the growth impulse appeared to be as good amongst this class as among the well-to-do. They had also probably a greater proportion to muscles tissue per unit of body weight than the better-off group.

These surveys show that Assam coolies live on a diet which is inadequate qualitatively and probably also quantitatively. To a lesser extent it is also true of the agricultural community in Barasat Bengal, yet the inherent vitality as judged by the percentage rate of growth and grip per lb. body weight, appeared to be good.

Definite signs of vitamin 'A' deficiency in the diet were seen only in Assam, the rural area in Bengal and Calcutta being exempt from them. Malocclusion of teeth, of which the cause is obscure, was most common among the Assam children (23.2 per cent) and least in Calcutta (8.0 per cent). On the other hand the incidence of enlarged tonsils was greater among the well-to-do (42.3 per cent.) and least among the coolies (12.8 per cent). Conditions of malnutrition were present amongst 38.7 per cent. of boys in Assam and amongst 33.8 per cent. in rural Bengal, and 16.3 per cent. in Calcutta. These figures, however, fell with the rise in economic status.

The average number of children alive per family was 1.8 in Assam, 3.5 in rural Bengal, and 4.2 in Calcutta. In none of the groups were children sent away elsewhere; indeed in Assam they obtained employment in the industry from the age of seven

BETTER DIET IN PUNJAB

The families surveyed in Ferozepore, Punjab, included Hindus, Muslims, Sikhs of the artisan class, and a small group of sweepers. The diet of this mixed group was almost as good as that of the well-to-do people in Calcutta in calories, protein and fat. Even the sweeper class were on a much better diet than the Assam coolies. Their main cereal was wheat and the quantity of milk available for consumption was about 8 ozs. per head per day. In spite, however, of their better diet, particularly as regards calcium, the incidence of caries was over 30 per cent. The number of those with enlarged tonsils was also high. The average heights and weights of the children were above those of the Assam and rural Bengal groups.

An increase in the cultivation of green vegetables and consumption of 'dals' among the poorer classes, it is said, would be a cheap and simple expedient at least to prevent the appearance of xerophthalmia.

KARNATAK INVITES NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

K. P. C. C. Council Meeting

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, February 9.

The Council of the Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee met in the Congress House yesterday noon with Mr. Shiddappa Hosamani in the chair. Almost all the members of the Council were present in the meeting.

The Council disbanded all the Sub-Committees appointed by the K. P. C. C. last year as no work, it was alleged was turned out by any of the Sub-Committees.

The Council however found it necessary to appoint a Sub-Committee to end the dispute relating to Gokak Mills workers and appointed a new Committee consisting of Messrs S. K. Hosamani, S. N. Angadi of Belgaum and R. S. Hukkerikar in substitution of the old one.

Mr. Hosamani was also authorised by the Council to decide the objections regarding Bijapur and Itkal elections.

It was decided by the Council to invite the next session of the Indian National Congress to Karnatak.

Dharwar Board's New President

(From Our Correspondent.)

DHARWAR, February 9.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted meeting of the Dharwar District Local Board held here this evening Mr. V. V. Patil was unanimously elected President of the Board. Mr. M. R. Patil was also elected Vice-President of the Board.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

W. I. A. A. & Indianisation

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Western India Automobile Association claims to be the premier Automobile Association of the East. It was started and flourished with the help of motorists of this Presidency but, like many other similar associations, it was not long before it became a stronghold of bureaucratic vested interests.

The professed aim of this association was to safeguard the interests of the "motorists" of Western India and, tempted by this bait, Indian motorists rushed and joined in their thousands, expecting to get a much-needed relief from the hardships suffered by them at the hands of irresponsible Governments. Hardly had this Association run for some time when the poor Indian motorists realised that their much-boosted association was nothing else but an association for safeguarding bureaucratic vested interests.

As the membership of this association increased, the pay of the officials increased by leaps and bounds and aided by the deplorable lethargy of the Indian members, all appointments worth the name were conferred on Europeans only! Woe betide the Indian who tried to obtain a well-paid post in this Association and woe betide the Indian member of the Committee who dared even to "suggest" Indianisation!

And what is the position of this association to-day? It has a European Secretary who gets about Rs. 1,100 per month as salary, Rs. 150 as "motor allowance", four months' leave with pay every three years, and a return first-class passage thrown into the bargain! Just imagine! Then there is another European publicity officer who edits the association's magazine (which has been officially admitted as a losing proposition) who gets about Rs. 800 per month as salary and Rs. 100 per month as "motor allowance"—i.e., about Rs. 900 per month for editing the association's magazine! Then there is the "Road Service" organisation which is crammed with Europeans who draw magnificent salaries in comparison with their qualifications.

It is only after a careful search that one finds an Indian employee working in any of the W. I. A. A. offices! The "official" percentages of the salaries of Indians employed by this association is 35 per cent. and this includes the Indian sepoys, chaprassies, and menial staff! Now, excluding the above, the number of Indian employees is hardly one or two! There are eight thousand members, out of which about eighty per cent. are Indians, and yet the percentage of "educated" Indians employed in this association is only about one or two!

With the coming of the popular Government, the managing committee (which has now a majority of Indian members) is making belated efforts to increase the percentage of Indian employees. And what success is it meeting with? The secretary's contract expires in a month or so, and he actually demands higher pay during the next three years! The Committee cannot naturally grant such a demand, and asks the secretary to go. And what happens? The whole force of the bureaucratic interests is thrown against the Indian majority in the committee, and frantic efforts are being made, in interested Press and elsewhere, to back up the Secretary's demands!

It is high time the committee acted firmly. The place must be given to a deserving Indian. For the handsome remuneration of over Rs. 1,000 per month, we can get Indians twice as brilliant as the outgoing secretary. The whole association must be reorganised and the posts thrown open to Indians. We will thus have a more efficient staff at lower expense, and the association will be strong enough to carry out its professed aim of safeguarding the interests of the Indian motorists.

The Congress Government must also interest itself in this matter, as they did in the case of the Royal Western India Turf Club Ltd., and insist on the committee appointing more and more Indians to this Association.—Yours, etc.,

MOTORIST.

Dual System And Duty Of Congress Ministers

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Congress Ministry will deserve the blessings of the Bombay litigating public and particularly the mercantile community, if they succeed in abolishing the dual system. Apart from the system being unsuited to the local needs, it is highly expensive and crushing, so far as regards its costliness is concerned. In England even the system is being attacked for its double costliness.

POINTS FROM LETTERS

Minorities Among Harijans

Y. J. NARAYANKAR, refers to the existence of different sections among the Harijans and observes that the minor Sections are not getting a fair deal from the upper strata of Harijans. In Bijapur, for example, many of the minority Harijans find that their names are not even on the voters' list for the B. L. B. elections, though they are qualified for the franchise. The correspondent, therefore, requests the Harijan leaders to redress all such grievances.

Hyderabad Students

B. H. KHODWE draws the attention of the Hyderabad State authorities to the grievances of 250 Hindu students at Hingoli who are on strike and whose grievances are left undressed and who at times have to suffer even physical assaults.

In Bombay, the system as it is worked is getting more and more unitary so far as regards the Solicitors are concerned as they have been encroaching upon the privileges of Counsel in several directions, and the original idea of Counsel having audience in court and solicitor doing desk work is not adhered to. On the Insolvency side of the High Court the dual system has been buried long ago, as the solicitor has already got audience before the Judge while Counsel works under a disadvantage.

With regard to summary suits, which come up to a respectable number on account of the recent amendment of the Law of Limitation, the Solicitor has encroached upon counsel's privileges and monopolized the audience.

Further the chief drawback in the system as it is worked in Bombay, is highly injurious to junior members of the Bar inasmuch as in England in particular type of work the senior counsel has always to work with a junior with him and the junior counsel thus gets opportunities for work which are denied to him in the system as it is being worked in Bombay. On the whole it may be said that the system benefits exclusively a few members of the Bar as it has got a tendency to monopolize the work in the hands of a few counsel exclusively and the rest of the Bar is left to enjoy the profession without any opportunity for service or work, however competent or clever a person may be. The system is injurious to the junior members of the Bar who cannot make a headway on account of the middleman working as a sort of clog in his progress and the flower of the brain-power of the country is allowed to fade in wilderness. It is for this reason that men who became eminent in other spheres of life such as that of Judges, Presidency Magistrates, Legislators and businessmen could not make a headway at the Bar on account of the inherent flaws in the dual system to which men of independence find difficult to adapt themselves.

A system in order to be living ought to be useful to the public, as the profession is meant for service to the public. The dual system is like a mill-stone on the mercantile community which is made to pay for it without proportionate advantage. A litigant trying to recover Rs. 3,000 in the High Court in a hotly contested suit is disillusioned when after getting a paper decree, he is confronted with a solicitor's bill of Rs. 5,000. Even in the case of summary suits where the solicitors charges are fixed at Rs. 200 the costs of executing the decree sometimes mount up to more than the amount claimed. In such a state of affairs, it would be better if a court-fee has to be paid by the litigant and a percentage scale of costs of the lawyer is fixed as the litigant will know his position beforehand and may not have to repent afterwards.—Yours, etc.

P. H. V.

Osmania University

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have read with due respect what Nawab Mehdi Yar Jung Bahadur said in his Presidential address to the Teachers' Conference. He stated that the youths left the University because they were misled and misguided by some interested persons. We were only helped by some selfless persons in particular and the Hindu Public in general, in the matters relating to foodstuffs, and other daily conveniences when we were suddenly sent out of the hostels mercilessly. They never interfered with our strike in any other way. To dub these selfless persons who helped the starving students with food residence, etc., as interested persons is extremely unjust.

As a matter of fact it was not the students who were misguided, but the higher authorities and the Government. The immediate authorities misguided them by suppressing the truth and badly misrepresenting the facts. The traditional singing of "Vande-Mataram" in the Hostels was represented to the Government as a recent innovation, and nothing was said about the most humiliating way in which uniform was made compulsory.

The Nawab Saheb has graciously said that the past will be forgotten. We are not aware of any mistake committed by the students except that we sang the song as usual after we were ordered not to do so. For that matter the students have openly apologised and expressed that they were willing to undergo any punishment. We want to impress upon all that the orders issued by the University authorities and the Government in this connection were unjustified and provocative and their interference with the prayers wholly unwarranted.

We are unable to understand what is meant by "reception with open arms" when all the unjustified orders and institutions are still there with the full backing of the Government. We are convinced that the students have already done all they could to improve the situation, and they have nothing to decide for. Now the Government which has taken recourse to all these drastic steps for nothing, has got to take the initiative.—Yours, etc.,

The Committee Of Action
Of The Hindu Students,
Hyderabad, Dn.

Judges Of Small Causes Court

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Sometime back a correspondent in your paper wrote about retrenchment of judges in the Bombay Small Causes Court. Permit me to endorse the correspondent's suggestion as eminently suited to the present times. To the advocates, practising in the Small Causes Court, it is obvious, if not a matter of common knowledge, that of late, the filing of suits in the Small Causes Court has considerably gone down.

In 1938, only 26,450 suits (as against 34,000 in 1937 and 38,000 in 1936) have been filed. This shows a falling off by 25 p.c. in one year. Though I have no desire to paint a very doleful picture of the future of the legal profession in Bombay there is every likelihood that, with the passing of the Money-Lenders Bill and such other ameliorative measures, there will be a further reduction in the number of suits that will be filed in the near future.

It is therefore natural that some of the Judges have not sufficient work to last for the day and instances are not uncommon when we find Judges rising for the day at 1-30 or 2 p.m. This state of affairs is, possibly due, to the fact that from the last year the High Court has delegated some of the work to the Registrar and his assistants. He is now, among other things empowered, to try undefended suits of less than Rs. 100. If the Bombay Government, in consultation with the High Court can further delegate to the Registrar and his Deputies, all work of a formal nature, e.g., Settlement of suits before hearing, the work of the Judges could further be decreased and the Government can, without in any way impairing the efficiency of the administrative machinery, easily save a few thousand rupees every month.

Most of the advocates practising in the Small Causes Court will agree with me, when I say that the number of Judges could safely be reduced from 6 to 4.—Yours, etc.,

ANTI-HUMBUG.

Reforms In Rajkot

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is hardly known to people residing in British India or other Indian States that the Rajkot State has already a liberal constitution granted by the Late Ruler so early as 1923, when the population of this small State in the Centre of Kathiawar (283 Square Miles only) was only 61,000 according to the census of 1921. The number grew to 75,540 in 1931 including about 8,000 Mahomedans. The capital town of Rajkot city alone has a population of 47 thousand; the balance is distributed amongst 65 villages of which 11 have been alienated to Bhayats and 5 to Inamdars. The area is compact except for a few outlying villages which can be easily exchanged with the neighbouring Taluka of Lodhika. No attempt at exchange seems to have been made so far.

When Mukerjee's book 'Democracies of the East' was being published in 1923 in London, the late Ruler of Rajkot and his advisers formed a democratic legislative body of 89 deputies for such a small population. Of these 89 deputies 9 represented Commerce, 20 Agriculture, 32 Labour, 2 Religion, 1 Art in the whole State with 55 other citizens of the capital alone. Simultaneously statutory bodies were created of the Merchants' Chamber, Peasants' Mahasabha, Workers' Mahamandal and the Akhil Dharmasabha of all religions. There were created also Village Panchayats in rural area and Borough Municipalities in the urban towns as local bodies. Communal conflicts were non-existent and avoided by the creation of all religions' body. The Peasant Mahasabha contained the representatives from the Village Panchayats and the Peasant deputies of the Legislative Council. It is not possible to go into the details of the constitutions of the various elected bodies in the short space of an article. The above outline is given only to indicate how the conflict or classes and communities was intended to be avoided and could be avoided in an Eastern democracy while a futile attempt is being made to create a communal problem by the Muslim demand of separate electorates throughout the Kathiawar States as in British India.

From the above background it will be seen that it is quite easy in Rajkot to suggest modifications in the powers of the different functions of Government in the present body politic to meet the popular demand of responsible Government so as to devolve the executive powers from the Ruler to the responsible ministers from amongst the elected deputies of the Legislative Council.

The Ruler's privy purse has now by agreement last month been limited ordinarily to ten per cent. of the State's total income and so this personal problem is out of the way. Rajkot has an advanced cultural population in the City on account of its contiguity to the Civil Station of the Resident in Western India Agency, of its many educational institutions including the new Arts College and of its free primary education in rural areas involving total annual expenditure of 15 per cent. on education out of its total revenue of about ten Lakhs, of its being a centre of distributive trade with a State Cotton Mill, a State Bank and a State Electric Power House, and last but not the least, on account of the various elected Bodies already created fifteen years ago.

The Rulers of the some of the States of Kathiawar where an agitation for responsible Government has already started are trying to have a concerted line of action so as to reduce the advance that is possible in Rajkot towards the granting of the widest possible powers to the people's deputies. In reality the present cultural and economic position alone of each state can determine its political constitution and no common measure of present reforms can be possible without keeping back the states that can go farther.

As far as Rajkot is concerned, there can be a demand of full powers of autonomy as in a British Indian Province with the right of recall of a deputy by his electorate and compulsory periodical accountability of each deputy in a general meeting of his electors. The institution of an autocratic Ruler can give place to the position of a limited monarch, hereditary in character and with the powers of the Governor of a British Indian Province under the existing constitution of British India. The Ruler will be assisted by a Political Minister who can act as the Vice-President of his Executive Council consisting of himself, the Political Minister and three Ministers from amongst the elected deputies in charge of (1) Justice, Law and Order, (2) Revenue, Finance, Industries and Commerce, and (3) Public Works, Education, Health, Labour, Local Self-Government and General Departments.—Yours, etc.

MANEKLAL H. VAKIL,
M.A., LL.B.

The Cost Of A Five-Minute Ride

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The fair name of the city of Bombay is in the safe-keeping of the Press, the magistrates, and the lawyers of the city. It will, therefore be an act of public-spiritedness on your part to give this letter some publicity.

I went to Bombay a few days ago for business. It is a far cry from Delhi to Bombay. After spending three days I was about to return to Delhi.

A friend of mine engaged a taxi as we both intended to travel together. There was another person with us. When we reached Victoria Terminus, the car was halted at the porch to take out our luggage. As I happened to be next to the driver, I offered to pay him. The taxi-meter showed one rupee, and I handed him one rupee and eight annas as a tip which is customary. He became very rude and aggressive, and without any explanation demanded two rupees and eight annas.

My friend, with whom I was to have travelled, came from the other side of the taxi with an attache case in his hand. He wished to settle the dispute by seeing the taxi-meter. As soon as he had come near the driver and myself, the driver seized his hand and tried to snatch the case. He did not want any luggage to be taken away until he was satisfied.

My friend protested at first, and then disengaged his hand and his case. Thereupon, the driver flung himself at my friend who pushed him off again. On the driver's third attempt, the third person who was with us intervened and got a kick on his chin which was primarily intended for my friend.

In the meanwhile I called for a policeman who was standing at a distance, and he summoned a sergeant. We then went to the police station where we made our separate statements.

We were told that it would take a day and a half before we were heard in the court. This meant an additional expense and inconvenience to us.

When we got to the court we were told that we could not be heard on that day. The taxiwala's lawyer tried to have the case postponed knowing well that we would be put to further inconvenience and expense.

Now, sir, my friend has to go up-country and will have to return again on the date fixed for the hearing.

In any civilised country it should have been a simple matter for a taxiwala who considered himself unjustly treated to summon a policeman and to straighten out matters. Instead of which he made a mountain out of a mole hill, causes endless trouble and expense, and runs little or no risk himself.

Are all five-minutes taxi rides going to cost about Rs. 300? I reiterate, what protection is the Press and the Law going to offer up-country people in matters such as these?—Yours, etc.,

A VISITOR.

Sir S. M. Bapna And Indore

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Praja Mandal of Indore has put forward certain demands for reforms in the State administration. It is, therefore, evident that the subjects of the State are not satisfied with the progress, if there be any, that is taking place in the State, chiefly guided by the Prime Minister, Sir S. M. Bapna. In the interests of both the parties, it is, therefore, proposed to take a survey of things, done and left undone, from 1926 to the present day, during which period the Prime Minister of the State is wholly and generally responsible, since he has been at the helm of affairs during this long period.

This period of 13 years can be split up into two periods, (1) the first period of 5 years when the State was under the administration of the Regency Council, and (2) the next 8 years from 1930-31 onwards from Maharaja Yeshwantrao's accession to the "Gadi". The latter may be said to be that of depression, but during the former, there was no depression and the State was very much in its affluent circumstances with Sir Bapna at its head, with unlimited powers and resources. During this period, the Maharaja being minor, a sum of 3 lakhs had been assigned for his personal expenses; certain allowances were paid off to Maharaja Tukojirao as his allowances. Deducting these, from the sum that was being appropriated towards the Civil List, during the years prior to 1925-26, there ought to be a large saving on this count only. There could be expected during this period no unforeseen, unexpected demands of disbursements, except what the Council would have decided to spend. No extra Departments were created, nor were there any large and heavy sums spent on nation-building Departments.

A question, therefore, naturally arises, as to what surplus money was saved during this Minority period. It is a common experience that large States do save and build a Reserve Surplus Fund during Minority periods. Indore has had distinguished Dewans and the administrative machine was such as any State would be proud of, and it is not that during this minority period Sir Bapna had to undertake reforming the administration. As a matter of fact the administrative machinery which was in existence during the days of Sir Narayan Chandavarker as the Dewan has continued with no appreciable changes. With the gross annual revenue of 1 crore and 40 lakhs of rupees and with no previous commitments whatsoever, one would like to know from Sir Bapna what savings he had effected at the end of 1930-31, or any works of public utility were undertaken during this period and towards which these assumed savings have been utilised.

It is true that Sir Bapna supplied the subjects of Indore with a new electric power house and a promise of good water-supply, and over which the public money has been lavishly spent. Whether leaders of public opinion in Indore view this lavish expenditure with equanimity of mind or they think that this waste of public money is not at all commensurate with the utility it has afforded *is a separate issue in itself;* but any how, the public of Indore is entitled to know in details how much money was spent at the end of 1930-31, how much of these savings were disbursed towards these works and what balance was left at the time of the accession of the present Maharaja.

The fact that many members of the Indore Municipality have resigned and the Praja Mandal has been clamouring for Reforms, goes to show that there is much unrest during the latter period also. Like the period of Regency, it can be also said that Sir Bapna has been at the helm of affairs even after the accession of the present Maharaja. Maharaja Yeshwantrao Holkar is really a constitutional Ruler and during his 8 years of rule, Indore people have no instance to quote when he has done anything without listening to the advice tendered by Sir Bapna. On account of ill-health during the past few years, he has been practically staying abroad and owing to his absence from India, Sir Bapna is the only moving force again. It would, therefore, appear that for all practical purposes, Sir Bapna is responsible for events, good or bad, happening in Indore.

It is reported that the Maharaja Yeshwantrao of Indore is returning to India at the end of this month and the people are awaiting his arrival to place their grievances before him. Some of the grievances of the people are: —(1) Sir Bapna's Administration is extremely partial to outsiders and many outsiders, specially from Northern India, have occupied higher and upper-subordinate posts in the State Services and is, therefore, thus responsible for superseding many rightful claims. (2) excessive increase in emoluments by implementing the salaries, by extravagant additional allowances, (3) by importing foreigners on excessive high salaries on posts which could be properly and efficiently held by eminent subjects of the State, and that, this is being done with a view to keep equilibrium of power at present deposited with him, (4) neglecting the rightful claims of the Maharastrian subjects of State, and (5) attempting to concentrate power in his own hands with fascists methods by eliminating from the Cabinet of Councillors, persons efficient but of independent views.

There are many grievances which are being left over for want of space. People of Indore would be very much delighted if their popular Ruler would, on his arrival, look into the State administration with a view to rectify the same and would not be satisfied to leave everything in the hands of his Prime Minister, who himself is not the subject of the State. It is human nature to try to seek power to oneself by any possible means and once power is secured to try to perpetuate it life-long. With 13 years at the helm if Sir S. M. Bapna would like to concentrate the powers in his own hands, it is only human nature: and it is for the Maharaja alone to see to this.—Yours, etc.

A. SUBJECT.

February 7, 1939.

Gandhiji And Presidential Election

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—For some time past we had been heading towards a crisis and the recent President election has only hastened it. Office acceptance was a blunder and Mahatmaji's dictum of trusting tried men made matters worse. Congress High Command having failed to take note of the situation played into the hands of Congress autocrats and further aggravated the situation. In the name of Congress things are done in Madras unworthy of the sacred name of Congress—of course under the protection of Mahatmaji and with the approval of Congress High Command. Reaction was bound to come. People in the know of things are not surprised at the turn affairs have taken.

Mahatmaji's statement causes great uneasiness to us all. Does he really mean to withdraw from the Congress? Is he going to encourage others to follow his lead. But why? We must understand him better and should know where we are.

If Mahatmaji had not interfered in Trivandrum Memorandum affair and if he had not supported Rajaji in his autocratic rule, Pattabhi would have succeeded in this election. But Dravidian India feels, rightly or wrongly, that Mahatmaji has lent his ears to the advice of some of the South Indian Brahmins. In preferring Subhas to Pattabhi, South India has expressed a mild protest against Mahatmaji's attitude or Rajaji's Congress Government. So long as Criminal Law Amendment Act rules supreme in South Indian politics and so long as Mahatmaji lends his support to this, matters cannot be expected to be otherwise.

If Mahatmaji keeps himself away from the Congress even temporarily Congress prestige suffers to that extent. Congress prestige equally suffers if Congress Ministers have recourse to unlawful laws, attend proclamation parades to lend their support to imperialistic propaganda and give room to be suspected of communal bias. As matters stand we do not recognise a Congress Government in the present Madras regime. It is anything but Congress. Yet the Working Committee supports this Government. Under these circumstances the three South Indian provinces were perfectly justified in voting against the candidate supported by the Working Committee.

We earnestly beseech Mahatmaji to reconsider his attitude in the light of what is said above. His leadership is most essential at this critical period. Any wrong move will bring the Congress into disrepute. The untold miseries, privations and sufferings of thousands of the brave sons of India will go in vain. Delegates will have to attend Tripuri with the determination to keep closer together and not with the intention of bidding farewell to each other. Much depends upon the attitude of Mahatmaji.—Yours etc.

G. S. DURAISAMY.

Palamcottah.

A Canadian's Support To Prohibition

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—I'm a Canadian, with no bias for any party. As a medical man, who has had 50 years of experience in India, I have seen some of the great evils on rich and poor, high and low to the body, mind and soul—all deteriorated from the poison of alcohol.

Congestion of the liver, diseases of the kidneys especially as well as other diseases are a part of the legacy of intoxicating drink. The country has to pay the terrible cost.

In the low diet of the great mass of the poor, money that should go for food and clothing for ill-nourished and ill-clad men, women and children is worse than wasted for alcohol, which has no food qualities whatsoever but is a poison.

Not only the poor cultivators may be ruined by the temptation of alcohol made respectable by Government licence shops in too handy places, but even the choicy young men and women of the State. No class is safe from its ravages. It is often the snare of the best both of the depressed and the privileged. "At the last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder. Look not on the wine" so said wise King Solomon in his Proverbs.

Increased costs for gaols, asylums, crime police and police courts are a direct result of strong drink. Take away the temptation that lurks at every corner, from the wretched hard lot of the depressed classes and a family goat or a cow will be the reward with milk to make the children grow and the people more virile.

Illicit distillation has been going on for years and probably will go on after prohibition is enacted to some extent, but it will be in disgrace and the temptation not openly before the youth and those who would like to break the habit....We legislate against burglary even though petty larceny may go on.

I came to India in 1883. There were then strong Total Abstinence Societies in most parts of India. For 50 years at least education, agitation, not always wisely, yet has been carried on to eliminate the habit of strong drink. 50 years, over two generations of culture, education and effort for legislation. So the Provincial Governments can hardly be said to be forcing prohibition without time for consideration.—Yours etc.,

'CANADIAN.'

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED
Bombay, Feb 11

P and O S N ss Comorin of 8744 reg tons, Captain A W Drew arrived from Brisbane via Australian Ports and Colombo with passengers and general cargo.

L Triestino ss Hilda of 2974 reg tons, Captain A Cattarini arrived from Trieste via Italian Ports, Suez, Massowa and Aden with general cargo.

K Nixon ss City of Benares of 6712 reg tons Captain A Lee arrived from Glasgow via Birkenhead, Marseilles, Port Said, and Suez with passengers and general cargo.

Anglo Iranian Oil ss British Pride of 4180 reg tons, Captain W R Stots arrived from Abadan with petrol and kerosene oil cargo.

B I S N ss Vasna of 2626 reg tons Captain T J Murphy arrived from Basrah via Persian Gulf Ports and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING

The following vessels booked for loading on 11-2-39.

S S Pasha (T M) for Tuticorin, Colombo and Rangoon.

S S Shwedagon (St Br) for Rangoon, Calcutta and Chittagong.

SAILED

P and O S N ss Comorin of 8744 reg tons, Captain A W Drew sailed for Marseilles and London via Aden with passengers local and same bottom cargo

F F Campbell ss Pres Harrison of 6842 reg tons, Captain H J Ehman sailed for New York via Suez with passengers local and same bottom cargo.

Burmah Shell Oil S and D ss Lepia of 3620 reg tons, Captain J A Ellis sailed for Singapore in water ballast.

L Triestino ss Hilda of 2974 reg tons, Captain A Cattarini sailed for Basra via Karachi with local and same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Gazana of 3191 reg tons, Captain H S Graham sailed for Rangoon via Cochin and Colombo with local cargo.

T Morrison ss Nawab of 3424 reg tons Captain W N Dyett sailed for Calcutta via Tuticorin and Colombo with local cargo.

Volkart Bros ss Hoogh Silverlight of 3186 reg tons, Captain D Arnesen sailed for Alleppy, Colombo, Singapore and Batavia with same bottom cargo.

B I S N ss Vita of 1955 reg tons, Captain F Harrison sailed for Karachi via Port Okha and Porebunder with passengers and local cargo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, Feb 11

1 Karanja 4646 Durban 15-2 M M
2 Nagara 3950 Colobo 10-2 L. Edwards.
3 City of Benares 6720 Karachi 15-2 K Nixon
5 Hilda 2974 Karachi 12-2 L Triestino
6 City of Christchurch 3753 Karachi 16-2 K Nixon.
9 City of Mobile 4250 Calcutta 13-2 F F Campbell
15 Hoegh Silverlight 3186 Colombo 11-2 Volkart Bros.
16 Pres Harrison 6842 New York 11-2 F F Campbell

VICTORIA DOCK

12/13 Gazana 3191 Rangoon 11-2 M M
14 Barpeta 1892 Persian Gulf 15-2 M M

PRINCE'S DOCK

B Parvati 629 N F N F B S N
C/R Nawab 3424 Calcutta 12-2 T Morrison
H Revati 250 Malabar Coast N F Malabar Steamship
L Janaki 530 N F N F Malabar Steamship

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 9-3-39 P and O S N
Dalgoma 15-2-39 M M
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O
FROM LIVERPOOL
Elysia 11-2-39 Anchor Line
Cilicia 17-2-39 Anchor Line
FROM HAMBURG
Gaasterkerk 19-2-39 L Edwards
Falkenfels 27-2-39 L Edwards
FROM GOTHENBURG
Tenerifa 16-2-39 L Edwards
FROM NEW YORK
Hoegh Merchant 15-2-39 Volkart Bros
Pres. Polk 9-3-39 F F Campbell
Pres. Hayes 23-2-39 F F Campbell
Ward 8-3-39 L Edwards
FROM TRIESTE
Cortellazo 12-2-39 L Triestino
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
FROM GENOA
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN
Bhuatn 13-2-39 P and O S N
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
Nissan Maru 9-3-39 O S Kaisha
Toyama Maru 13-2-39 N. Y. Kaisha
Tango Maru 28-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 13-2-39 O S Kaisha
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
Rajputana 17-2-39 P and O S N
FROM BASRA
Bandra 16-2-39 M M
Vasna 11-2-39 M M
Caffaro 13-2-39 L Triestino
FROM MOULMEIN
Cranfield 15-2-39 M M
FROM SYDNEY
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
FROM DURBAN
Garmula 15-2-39 M M
Kenya 4-3-39 M M
Tairea 18-2-39 M M
FROM CALCUTTA
Orna 26-2-39 M M
Gurna 12-2-39 M M
FROM KARACHI
Vita 16-2-39 M M
Alipore 15-2-39 M M
Lindenfels 18-2-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON
Cathay 4-3-39 P and O S N
Stratheden 11-3-39 P and O S N
Rajputana 18-2-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 25-2-39 P and O S N
FOR LIVERPOOL
Elysia 28-2-39 Anchor Line
City of Benares 6-3-39 K Nixon
FOR HAMBURG
Lindenfels N F L Edwards
FOR NEW YORK
Pres. Hayes 25-2-39 F F Campbell
Pres Polk 11-3-39 F F Campbell
City of Mobile 13-2-39 F F C
FOR TRIESTE
Caffaro 15-2-39 L Triestino
Conte Verde 14-2-39 L Triestino
FOR GENOA
Conte Biancamano 9-3-39 L Triestino
FOR CHINA AND JAPAN
Conte Rosso 20-2-39 L Triestino
Ryuun Maru 17-2-39 O S Kaisha
Alipore 20-2-39 P and O S N
Corfu 2-3-39 P and O S N
Somali 27-2-39 P and O S N
Victoria 6-3-39 L Triestino
Bri Monarch 16-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Cortellezo 13-2-39 L Triestino
Canton 16-2-39 P and O S N
Hakodate Maru 15-2-39 N Y Kaisha
Tokyo Maru 26-2-39 O S Kaisha
Lahore 11-3-39 P & O S N
FOR SYDNEY
Mooltan 23-2-39 P and O S N
FOR BASRA
Barpeta 15-2-39 M M
Vasna 16-2-39 M M
FOR DURBAN
Tairea 1-3-39 M M
Karanja 15-2-39 M M
FOR CALCUTTA
Orna 3-3-39 M M
FOR KARACHI
Vita 18-2-39 M M
City of Benares 15-2-39 K Nixon
City of Christchurch 16-2-39 K Nixon
B. P. T. GENERAL LANDING DATES
S S Nagara 9-2-39
S S President Harrison 10-2-39
S S Hoegh Silverlight 10-2-39
S Barpeta 10-2-39
S S Strathallan (boats) 10-2-39

EXPORTS

S S City of Christchurch for Antwerp: 28 bales cotton waste M Chandulal; 51 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India).

For Liverpool: 147 bales cotton waste G M Vyas.

For Ghent: 110 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Dunkirk: 55 bales cotton fly Sapt T Products (India); 110 bales cotton raw Suleman; 550 bales cotton raw A Clayton; 134 bales cotton raw K Poonja; 500 bales cotton raw V Ladha; 275 bales raw cotton B Cursondas; 110 bs cotton raw N Rajaram.

S S Caffaro for Trieste: 15 bales cotton raw The Overseas Ctn Waste Co; 50 bags zedary roots A Virji.

S S City of Benares for Liverpool: 1280 bags myrabollams R S Tata

S S Ayuun Maru for Kobe: 200 bales raw cotton S Nemani; 500 bales raw cotton N Nagshi; 300 bales raw cotton M Amersey; 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha

For Yokkaichi: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

For Osaka: 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha.

S S Bhutan for London: 49 bales d/s goat skins D Abraham; 388 bags coffee Thos Cook; 160 bags cassein D Abraham; 616 bags gr nut oil cake K Prasad

For Havre: 120 bags mustard seed B Balwant.

For Casablanca: 38 bags turmeric S M Rajgor; 309 bags gr nut kernal S M Rajgor.

S S City of Mobile for Philadelphia: 125 bales wool raw C Lister.

S S Britisha Monarch for Kobe: 200 tons old scrap iron M G Abdulhoosein.

S S Hakadote Maru for Kobe: 25 tons old iron scrap A Ponatlal; 100 bs raw cotton S Nemani.

IMPORTS

S S Carthage Agents M Mackenzie from Shanghai: 388 bags green beans; 45 cases art silk mixed piecegoods; 40 cases spun silk yarn.

From Hongkong: 173 bales raw silk.

From Singapore: 845 bags betelnuts; 275 cases pine apples; 155 cases bolts and nuts.

From Penang: 55 cases benjamin; 744 bags pearl tapioca; 275 bags betelnuts; 165 slabs tin.

From Colombo: 250 bags arecanuts; 100 bundles mattress fibre; 50 packages d c nuts.

S S Tanfield Agents M Mackenzie from Badagora: 1102 bags copra; 77 bags black pepper; 100 bags cocoanuts.

From Tellicherry: 421 bags cocoanuts;

From Ponani: 218 bags cocoanuts.

From Calicut: 780 bags sandlewood; 766 bags cocoanuts; 42 jottas coir yarn 73 cases coffee

From Bassein: 14794 bags rice.

From Mangalore: 191 packages tea.

S S Jalapadama Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Bassein: 37472 bags rice.

From Cochin: 142 bundles coir rope; 615 bundles coir yarn; 295 bags cocoanuts.

S S Jalarashmi Agents Scindia Steam Navigation Co from Rangoon: 50005 bags rice; 122 bags chola.

From Colombo: 1000 bags copra.

From Cochin: 103 bags dry ginger; 1746 bags cocoanuts; 66 bundles coir rope; 448 bundles coir yarn; 337 bags oil cakes; 80 bags ginger; 60 bundles hooka shells.

S S Br Duchess Agents Anglo Iranian Oil Co (India) from Abadan: 3011 tons diesel oil in bulk; 6328 tons furnace oil in bulk.

S S Nawaz Agents T Morrison from Calcutta: 7523 tons coal.

S S Barala Agents M Mackenzie from K'shahr: 100 bags gum ; 314 bundles attari.

From Bushire: 400 packages assafotida

CONSUMPTION OF INDIAN COTTON

The Indian Central Cotton Committee has issued the following statement of Indian cotton (pressed and unpressed) consumed in mills in India. (Based on returns made under the Indian Cotton Cess Act, 1923, by mills in British India and on voluntary returns from mills in Indian States):—

(In bales of 400 lbs. net.)
CONSUMPTION

British India during December 1938 234,670; during December 1937 220,611; since 1st September 1938 882,878; during corresponding period last year 808,632.

Indian States during December 1938 47,990; during December 1937 47,406; since 1st September 1938 182,568; during corresponding period last year 180,094.

Total—India during December 1938 282,660; during December 1937 268,017; since 1st September 1938 1,065,446; during corresponding period last year 988,726.

STEADIER TONE IN LONDON RUBBER

Messrs. Symmington and Wilson have issued the following report dated London Feb. 1:—

After being quiet and easier on Thursday a steadier tone appeared in our Market on Friday which continued till Monday. The buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot rose from 7 9/16d. at 3.45 on Thursday to 7 3/4d. at the same time on Monday. This rise was no doubt in the expectation that Herr Hitler's speech at the sitting of the Reichstag in Berlin on Monday evening would do something to relieve the political tension on the Continent. This expectation proved to be well founded and the Market opened on Tuesday morning with a rise of a further 1/4d. per lb.

There was considerable short covering while a certain modest amount of fresh speculative buying also came into the Market. There was however no great volume of manufacturing buying either here or in America and after the excitement of the first hour fairly heavy offerings of first hand Rubber which had been held back since the price fell below 8d. per lb. came on the Market and brought about a setback of 1/8d. leaving the Market with a nett advance of only 1/8d. on the day. This morning the Market opened quiet but steady at 1/16d per lb under yesterday's closing rates.

At the time of writing the buyers' price of Standard Sheet on the Spot is 7 13/16d. per lb. and on the week prices show an advance of 1/16d. per lb. all round.

MALAYAN SHIPMENTS

So far only the gross figure of shipments from Malaya for the month of January is available. According to a cable to hand this morning these amounted to 43,332 tons which compares with 32,901 tons in December and with 47,986 tons in January 1938. Until the figure of imports is known one can form no judgment as to how much of the January shipments is Malayan produce. The permissible exportable amount of Malayan produce for the month, according to the I.R.R.C. Bulletin, was 26,333 tons which is reduced by an internal cut in Malaya,—to compensate for excess shipments in 1938,—to 25,017 tons (see our Report of 4th January 1939). January being the first month of the quarter, shipments of Native Rubber will probably be found to be on the high side as the Native producer is rather in the habit of cashing in on his quarter's coupons as soon as possible.

INTERNATIONAL RUBBER REGULATION COMMITTEE.

The next meeting is due on 14th inst. and as the time approaches the belief seems to be gaining ground on this Market that the exportable allowance for the April/June quarter is likely to be raised by 5 per cent. that is from 50 per cent. to 55 per cent. Something must necessarily depend on the price and any fall meantime would probably make the Committee hesitate before taking such action.

The opinion seems to be generally held that provided there is no major upheaval in Europe, which now looks considerably less likely, an extra 5 5 per cent. can be readily absorbed without halting the declining tendency in World stocks outside the regulated area, though of course the rate of decline must be slowed up.

CONSUMPTION

We have been looking into the figures and see that an additional 5 per cent. for the quarter would raise total World shipments for April/June to 235,500 tons which is 78,500 tons per month.

Official figures for last year have just been published. Consumption in countries outside the U.S.A. averaged approximately 41,500 tons per month. There would seem to be no reason to believe that the consumption for the current year in these countries will show any decline in the aggregate. There may be individual variations but what is lost in one direction will probably be made up in another. Canada for instance took in round figures 10,500 tons less last year than the year before, Japan 17,000 tons less and Australia 7,000 tons less. All of these countries are likely to make up some of the leeway even if some other countries take less this year than they did last year.

If one puts American consumption for the quarter at 125,000 tons, or say 42,000 tons per month, one gets a monthly World consumption of 83,500 tons which still leaves room for a reduction of 5,000 tons per month in World Stocks outside the regulated area.

We entered this year with total World stocks outside the regulated area, according to the official figures of the I.R.R.C. Bulletin, amounting to 456,863 tons. By the end of the January/March quarter this figure should be reduced to about 420,000 tons so that perhaps a reduction of 5,000 tons per month in the April/June quarter may be considered sufficient.

STATISTICAL POSITION OF SUGAR

The following is issued by the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited, Calcutta, for general information:

The Statistical Position of Members' sugars for the season 1938/32 as at 30th January, 1939 is as follows:

The total Manufacture from the start of the season to 30th January 1929 87,85,974 maunds.

The total sales of new season sugar till 30th January, 1939 totals to 29,64,909 maunds.

The quantity remaining undelivered out of the above sales is estimated at 8,77,397 maunds.

The unsold stock of new season sugar left with all the members available for Ready Sales shows a balance of 58,08,222 maunds.

The Physical Stock of all the Member factories of the new season sugar only which includes the stocks available for sales and the undelivered portion of the sales already made is 66,85,619 maunds.

The quantity remaining undelivered out of the sales effected of the 1937/38 season sugar is 4,137 maunds.

AMERICAN COTTON WEEKLY STATISTICS

(IN THOUSANDS.)

New York, Feb. 10.

	CORRESPONDING.			
	Season To Date	This Week	Season 1938/9	Week 1938
Total in sight (excluding linters)	7,770	116	11,449	192
Forwarded to American mills including Canada and Other American (excluding linters)	4,102	138	3,795	122
Exports from U. S. Ports	2,430	82	4,166	85
Of which to Japan	580	9	267	10
Of which to China	48	—	37	—
Of which to Great Britain	331	10	1,283	27
Of which to Germany	336	11	675	9
Stock at New York	—	—	—	—
Stock at U. S. Ports	—	2,714	—	3,204
Stock at U. S. Interior towns	—	3,210	—	2,573
World's visible cupply	—	9,439	—	9,373
Of which to American cotton	—	7,112	—	7,598
Forwarded to World's mills (excluding linters)	6,293	226	6,732	224
Receipts at U. S. Ports	3,305	42	6,661	124

U. S. Government certificated stocks are 36,000 bales.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 11.

GOVT. SECURITIES

3 1/2 per cent Paper	56/8
4 per cent 1960-70	110/8
5 per cent 1945-55	114/10

BANKS

Bank of Baroda	115/4
Bank of Hindusthan	29/8
Bank of India	144/8
Central Bank	32/14
Imperial Bank F.P.	1510
Imperial Bank P.P.	366/14
Indian Overseas Bank	48
Reserve Bank	111/12
Union Bank	5/14

TEXTILES.

Ahmd. New Textiles	396/4
Ambica	256/14
Arun	220
Arvind	1300
Asok	202/8
Bharatkhand	2280
Bombay Dyeing	880
Buckingham and Carnatics	195
Calico	623/2
Central India	228/12
Century	238/2
Colaba	137/8
Delhi Cloth and Gen. Mills	460
Gokak	140
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore	46/4
Jubilee	221/4
Khatau Makanji	105
Kohinoor	262/8
Laxmi Cotton	487/8
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	100
Morarji	121/14
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/4
New Great	229/6
Raipur	710
Rajnagar	185
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	70
Sholapur	3225
Simplex	78/2
Swadeshi	217/8
Vishnu	1187/8

HYDRO ELECTRICS

Andhra Valley Ord.	1347/8
Tata Hydro Ord.	143/12
Tata Power Ord.	1220

ELECTRICS

Ahmedabad Electrics X.D.	128/12
Ajmer Electrics	12/8
Amalgamated	12/6
Bombay Suburban	145
Bombay Tram.	120
Surat Electrics	182/8

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock Ashdown	315
Associated Cements	115/8
Belapur	173/12
Bombay Burma New	148/2
Bombay Burma Old	441/4
Bombay Steam	215/10
Bombay Telephone	79
Br. B. Petrol	3/9
Burma Corporation	6
Dalmia Cement	9/8
Indian Bleaching	121/4
Industrial Investment Tr.	42
Indian Radio Ord.	380
Indian Radio Defd	390
Indian Copper	2/1
Indian Iron	29
Mysore Sugar	28/8
Port Canning	66/8
Premier Construction	61/8
Rohtas Industries	25/8
Scindia Steam	17/15
Shivrajpur	41/8
Tata Oil	40/8
Tata Steel Ordy.	252
Tata Steel Defd.	1120

JUTES.

Birla Jute	18/4
Howrah	58/2
Hukumchand	7/4
Kamarhatty	540
Kankanarrah	417/8
Lawrence	400
Reliance	66

WEEKLY SUGAR MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Feb. 10.

Our Sugar Market for Java Sugar ruled easier during the early part of the week and prices declined by about 4 annas per cwt. due to further reduction of 35 cents in "Niwas" limits. But after the total reduction of 85 cents during the last fortnight, "Niwas" again increased its limits by 15 cents. Owing to this increase and improvement in London Terminal Market, Java sugar prices in the local market increased by about 2 annas during the middle part of the week. However at the close of the week the market ruled easier and prices declined by about 2 annas per cwt.

Our Market for Indian Sugars ruled steady during the week and prices increased by about 1 to 2 annas per cwt. due to small stock and higher prices in Cawnpore Sugar Market.

Offtake during the week is estimated at about 10,000 bags, leaving the stocks of abount 40,000 bags.

The following are to-day's quotations ruling the bazar:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

	Per Cwt.
Ready	Rs. 15 10 0
	Conf. Terms.
Shipment March	Rs. 5 8 6
Shipment April-May-June	5 8 0
Shipment July-Aug-Sept.	5 8 0
Britania Sugar:—	
Ready	Rs. 16 11 0
Indian Sugars:—	
Ready	Rs. 15 7 0 to 15 13 6

LONDON BULLION MARKET

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., have issued the following report dated London January 25:—

GOLD.

The Bank of England gold reserve against notes amounted to £126,414,257 on January 18th showing no change as compared with the previous Wednesday.

In the open market about £2,500,000 of bar gold changed hands at the daily fixing during the week. Business has been general with reselling on Continental account again a feature; the authorities provided a part of the supplies and demand was chiefly for the Continent and for shipment to New York.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of gold, registered from midday on the 16th inst. to midday on the 23rd inst.:—

IMPORTS.

Union of South Africa	£37,092
Southern Rhodesia	21,233
British East Africa	25,485
New Zealand	68,628
Egypt	26,378
Venezuela	5,239
Uruguay	352,500
Netherlands	41,774
France	7,229
Switzerland	65,594
Other Countries	7,131
	£658,283

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£2,092,565
Central and South America	14,625
Netherlands	100,379
France	31,035
Switzerland	30,951
Other Countries	3,821
	£2,273,376

SILVER

News from America of further legislative activities reached the market during the week. It was reported that Senator Pittman had proposed a revised silver purchasing programme calling for purchases from domestic as well as from foreign sources; in the case of foreign purchases, however, the funds would go to pay for exports of American products. Another provision is that beginning on July 1st, 1939, purchases of domestic silver would be at the rate of dol. 1.29 per ounce.

Full details of the new bill are not yet available, but news of the proposal served to counteract the effect of the other measures referred to last week, which suggested the cessation of silver purchases by the United States Government. The market, therefore, has been steady and prices have shown a slight improvement; the chief features were buying and selling by the Indian Bazaars and speculators and forward purchases on American account. Conditions at present are rather quiet and no important change is expected in the near future.

The following were the United Kingdom Imports and Exports of Silver, registered from midday on the 16th inst. to midday on the 23rd inst.:—

IMPORTS.

France	£55,058
Belgium	8,405
Germany	2,735
Iraq	1,150
Eire	2,300
British West Africa	10,730
New Zealand	6,454
Other Countries	1,460
	£88,290

EXPORTS.

United States of America	£352,770
Turkey	58,590
Arabia-Saudi	12,232
Denmark	1,290
Poland	1,180
Eire	1,498
Barbados	2,000
Other Countries	4,898
	£434,458

FURTHER RELEASE OF SUGAR

The Indian Sugar Syndicate Ltd. has issued the following press communique:—

The Board of Directors of the Indian Sugar Syndicate Limited, have decided to release further 46 lacs maunds of sugar for sale into the market by its Members.

Jamnagar & Dwarka Railway

A Press note states:—

It is observed from papers that the Bus Service Scheme as introduced by the N. W. Ry. is successful and that other Railways are now trying to float companies and to organise the Rail-Road combined services. This means investment of capital and does not prevent others from competing in the area served by the Rail-Road buses.

The Nawanagar State has tried a Scheme to eliminate motor competition without investing any capital and the scheme has worked wanderfully well under the arrangement which works under the control of the Jamnagar and Dwarka Railway, the State has been divided into different areas and the areas are let out to the group of bus owners who were plying before.

They have to conform to the rules laid down by the Railway in matter of fares speed, timings etc., and the tickets on the bues are issued by the conductors who are appointed by the Railway.

The Palestine Problem

(Continued from page 6)

buted to political causes; on the contrary, a thorough investigation will reveal that the generosity of the Government in admitting more immigrants was only remarkable when the Arabs pressed hard on the Government to stop immigration. In 1933, for example, the Arabs held demonstrations all over Palestine, in protest against immigration, yet the Government admitted 12,000 more immigrants the next year and 31,000 more in 1935. Even when it was supposed that immigration would be reduced, or rather suspended, during 1936, for economic reasons the Government issued 4,500 labour certificates in reply to the Arabs' demand that immigration should be suspended.

We must therefore attribute the waves to economic factors within the country and in particular to an over estimate of the absorptive capacity of the country, not in the sense in which this is used when determining the labour schedules, but in that of the capacity of the land at a given moment to sustain a population out of its own resources.

Immigration Uneconomic

Immigration has always been regarded as uneconomic by the Official Experts and by the Commissions who have reported, 'inter alia' on the economic conditions of the country. Even Mr. Campbell, the expert who was appointed by the Zionist Organization, said the country was suffering from uneconomic immigration. Yet the Zionists, supported by an interested Government, still argue that immigration was regulated according to the absorptive capacity of the country. They bring as evidence the surplus of the Government Treasury and the Jewish development in land and industry, which they claim to have been able to absorb the heavy immigration and to have created even a greater shortage in labour which, according to Lord Melchett, is responsible for the high wages which, he was told, were as much as £1 a day.

Such statements may deceive the listener for a moment but not for long, especially if he knows that the economic life of the other sections of the population, which constitutes 70 per cent, must be considered, as the economic life of a country depends on the whole population and not just on a certain section of it. The listener will find it even more ridiculous when he realizes that this surplus was the result of heavy taxation which cannot be justified.

According to the statistics of revenue and expenditure per head in Middle Eastern countries, you will find that, while the Egyptian pays £2.08, the Iraqi £1.62, the Syrian £1.74, the Palestinian pays £4.75. In other words, the Palestinian pays nearly as much as the total amount paid by the Egyptian, the Iraqi and the Syrian and, while the three Government's expenditure is equal to the revenue collected, the Palestine Government's expenditure amounts to about 71 per cent only, thus saving about 29 per cent of the Revenue for the Black Days, which are anticipated to be political and economic. Also, one cannot escape the question, why the Government refuses to spend money on Education and Agriculture, etc., if it is really confident of the sound economic system in the country, especially when it promises an evergrowing surplus. The Government knows that there is something wrong but it must not annoy Master Weizmann and his Zionist colleagues who brought, not prosperity, but economic ruin to the Arabs as well as to the Jewish community, as we shall see later.

Heavy Taxation

However, it is interesting before I take up the other arguments, to draw attention to the duty collected on, and the value of, the principal items of imports. This will give an idea of the heavy taxation to which the inhabitants are subjected in order to pay for the establishment of the Jewish National Home in order to prove the Jewish and the Government's allegation of the prosperity of the country. The bulk of the Customs Revenue duty is derived from those articles which are consumed more by the Arabs than by the Jews, such as benzine, wheat, sugar, kerosene, etc. The Customs duty collected on benzine alone in 1937 —£617,595—is nearly as much as the total Government expenditure on Education, Agriculture and Public Health for the same year.

Before trying to show whether the country could absorb the number of immigrants authorized to settle in Palestine, I must reiterate certain economic principles which every student of economics comes across in his first lesson in economics. We learn that absorptive capacity is the power of the land to sustain the inhabitants from its own natural resources; then we learn that the inhabitants can either be absorbed in the land or in industry. To have intensive cultivation, the land must be of fertile soil which can be brought under irrigation; to have a flourishing industry, there must be a sufficiency of raw materials, free access to markets, a supply of fuel and power and labour at reasonable wages.

The figures accepted by the Government of Palestine for the cultivable land is 8,760,000 dunums (2,190,000 acres) while 17,559,000 dunums (4,389,725 acres) are uncultivable.

The findings of all enquiries and reports of the 12 Commissions of the Government that were appointed to make such enquiries on, 'inter alia,' the land problem, are stated in the Royal Commission's Report, to have agreed on the following conclusions. (1) Unless there is a marked change in the methods of cultivation, the land in Palestine is unable to support a large increase in the population. (2) Any such change must necessarily be a very slow process, spread over a great many years and it depends largely on the extension of education in the Arab villages. (3) The general indebtedness of the fellahin is a serious hindrance to the desired progress. (4) It is on the extension of irrigation, combined with the regularized control of the water resources of the country by the Government, that reliance must be mainly placed for any marked increase in the productivity of the land. (5) The accurate recording of all rights in every parcel of land, after a field-to-field survey, is essential. (6) There is already congestion on the land in the Hill Districts.

The reporters came to these conclusions seven years ago, yet neither of these points was dealt with by the Government, except the field survey which was worked out only in those places in which the Jews were interested or proposed to buy land.

(To be continued)

SENTENCED TO THINK TWICE!

Judgment In Field Club Mock Trial

An ex-professor of the college of Unreasons, who has become a bucaneering General; the editor of the "Universal Sensational Gazette", who has become a crime expert; public prosecutors and learned Counsel, hurling accusations, against the activities of the Bombay Field Club, guilty of sowing the seeds of world revolution and anarchy by the encouragement of Art and archaeology and by "abetting of the dangerous habits of drinking tea and sipping lemonade," were some of the amusing features of the Mock Trial held at C. J. Hall on Saturday afternoon.

Justice Mr. Wadia was the Judge, Mr. Seervai the prosecuting lawyer, and Prof. Coreo Afonso was the General, which as he elegantly explained, "was the Government, and not part of the Government; his job—to do what he liked and to let the cabinet talk what they liked.

One knew that Prof. Coreo Afonso, was a speaker and a wit but one did not know that he was such a consummate actor.

When the trial was over, and the judge gave his verdict, one gave a sigh of relief. The accused Mr. J. B. Patel, the Secretary of the Field Club, was sentenced to think twice before he formed a club.

No doubt many sponsors of new clubs, too, deserve that sentence.

Ahmedabad Adult-Education Committee

The Gujarat Divisional Adult Education Committee has recognised the Ahmedabad District Adult Education Committee.

President of the Committee is Mr. Narhari Parikh; Mr. Mridulaben Sarabhai is Vice-President, and Mr. Pannalal Zaveri is Secretary.

Bombay Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

SHORT COVERING IN NEAR MONTHS

Market Awaits Washington Advices

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Buying by Bombay and lighter volume of offering initially cheered the New York market but was less active except for scaledown price-fixing. Late covering in near months had a steadying influence. The market opened steady on trade and Liverpool buying and steadier outside cables with no mill selling. Prices sagged on scattered near month liquidation. The market then became quiet awaiting Washington developments. Finally trade covering for nears appeared.

At the opening March was quoted 6 points up at 8.41 which was the highest level and later prices declined to 8.36 which was the lowest level. The market again improved and near months closed at a rise of 2 to 5 points and distants declined 2 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.00c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 5 points to a decline of 2 points. Spot cotton prices closed 5 points higher at 8.62c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of one point with May 4.67. There was light hedging by outsiders which met trade calling and local support but there was our inclination to hold off pending garm programme developments. Later on there was outside and local selling and hedging but prices steadied on local covering and trade support. The market closed at a decline of 1 to 2 points. Middling American Spot cotton prices declined 2 points at 5.07d. per lb.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

There was scattered buying in Egyptian cotton and Giza futures closed at a rise of 4 to 5 points. Uppers gained 3 to 4 points. The Alexandria cotton market was quietly setdy and Sakels closed 4 to 5 points up while Ashmouni futures closed one point up.

DOMESTIC STOCK.

Spot cotton is experiencing a better demand from northern mills, but exports are disappointing. In spite of the smaller Manchester stocks of American cotton expectations here of replenishment buying are offset by reports that Great Britain is taking larger quantities of Indian, African, and Brazilian varieties.

Foreign participation in futures dealings is dependent on the daily changes in European political conditions. The fluctuating parities and the erratic movements of the October position are attributable to variations in Farm Bill prospects. Senators meeting to consider the cotton problem could agree only on the seriousness of the situation, but suggested solutions vary widely. It is believed to be the Administration's strategy to delay recommending specific legislation in order to confound its unorganised opponents and finally to bring acceptance of A.A.A. policies, removing the chance of raidical alterations in the present law. The possibility is considered stronger that there will be no new Cotton Bill in time to affect plantings of the next crop, but that there will be a lower loan rate and that some plan will be adopted to distribute part of the surplus.

LOAN COTTON.

Several senators are proposing that farmers should either receive their loan cotton back at a reduced price or as a gift; possibly 4,000,000 bales would be thus dealt with in return for producing only 8,000,000 bales in the next crop. Others are backing a scheme to impound 3,000,000 to 5,000,000 bales for military or Red Cross use.

The situation is reported to be tight. It is estimated that domestic stocks, apart from those in the loan and at mills, at the end of the year were 6,000,000 bales. If distribution for the remainder of the season equals last year's free supplies at the end of the season they may dwindle to less than a million bales. The larger fertiliser sales in December and use of better lands are believed to point to large yields, notwithstanding a small acreage. —"M.G."

PRIVATE CABLES

N. Y. March Highest (10 a.m.)	8.41+06
N. Y. March Lowest (10-28 a.m.)	8.36+01
Liverpool May Highest	4.68
Liverpool May Lowest	4.64—04

Messrs. Bishwambharlal Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—

Cotton present prospects indicate new Agricultural Legislation include provision release from Government holdings between 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 million bales fear May cause holders unhedged spot cotton begin liquidating causing lower markets.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Decline owing to anxiety regarding Government intervention in the United States of America. Hedge selling against the Brazilian cotton crop. Our opinion is that market may be further depressed.

Liverpool.—Selling by chart operators and some straddle selling against purchases in New York. Recent lack of support apparently due to fear what United States Government may do to stimulate exports. We favour purchases new crops.

Liverpool.—Market nervous and irregular due to disconcerting uncertainties as to Washington's loan cotton intentions. Prices tend to say lower due mainly to increased hedge selling by South American and other shippers interested in outside growth. Washington opinions are still very conflicting and it is still impossible intelligently to predict what Congress will finally do.

New York.—Domestic and foreign selling nears, buying distants. Trade bought nears. Hedge and New Orleans selling distants.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends:—

(1) "Scattered liquidation hedge selling. To-day's buying mostly for trade. No pressure to sell March."

(2) "Secretary Wallace suggests any new plan would be effective 1940 and not 1939."

(3) "Although continue doubt early material change Farm law or release think publicity proposed plans affecting sentiment unfavourably."

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, Feb. 11.

March	8.35
May	7.98
July	7.71
October	7.37
December	7.38
January	7.40
Middling Spot	8.95 nominal

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 11.

March	8.48
May	8.10
July	7.82
Middling Spot	8.59

11-00 A.M. RANGES NOON CALL

New York, Feb. 11.

March closed.
May closed.
July closed.

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS

New York, Feb. 11.

	Bales
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	2,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	7,000
Day's Exports to China and Japan	4,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

February	4.71
March	4.71
April	4.69
May	4.67
June	4.62
July	4.58
August	4.55
September	4.52
October	4.49
November	4.50
December	4.51
January	4.52
February	4.53
Middling Spot	5.07

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Following a rise of 5 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened to-day at Rs. 152/4 for Broach A/M, delivery and advanced to Rs. 153 on short covering and scattered buying. The tone of the market was very steady and in view of cheapness of over cotton we look for increased export demand.

Liverpool market opened at a rise of 3 points and later was 2 points up. In the local market Broach A/M. was quoted at Rs. 152-10-0 and the market finally closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/May	Rs. 152 10 0
Broach J/A.	154 6 0
Oomra March	140 2 0
Oomra May	140 8 0
Bengal March	116 6 0
Bengal May	116 14 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, Feb. 11.

	Extra Spr-fine	Sup	Fine	F.G.	Good
M. G.—					
Bengal U.P.	... 126	123	120	117	
Punjab	... 126	123	120	117	
Rajputana	... 128	125	122	119	
Oomra No. 3	150	147	144	141	...
C. P. No. 1	165	162	159	156	...
C. P. No. 2	156	153	150	147	...

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bengal Superfine	123/24
Bengal Fine	120/21
Bengal F.G.	117/18
C. P. 1	156/60
C. P. 2	150/51
Arvi	151/52
Amraoti	140/41
Ellichpur	145/46
Berar	141/42
Malkapur	138/40
Khandesh	125/30
Jaina/Sailu	134/36
Burwah/Sanavad	139/41
Khandwa	139/41
Mathia F.G.	110/15
Punjab 4 F	172/17
Punjab 289F	200/04
Sindh N.T.	192/99

Indian Cotton Figures

Bombay, Feb 11

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Khandesh	1	31,383	24,953
Central India	648	163,865	16,776
Barsi and Nagar	405	46,151	72,002
Hyderabad Gaorani		4,082	23,617
Berar	852	100,380	148,586
Central Provinces	55	25,623	30,113
Total Oomras	1,961	371,484	316,047
Dholera	169	48,142	22,278
N W Provinces		1,794	2,085
Rajputana	483	37,391	4,158
Sind Punjab	159	233,970	334,122
Broach	2,199	32,075	1,769
Coompta and Dharwar		13,999	9,611
Westerns Northerns	197	18,117	3,258
Cocoanada		6	12
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		2,540	908
American		2,196	98,194
Egyptian African and Sudan	2,848	153,480	186,964
Comilla, Burma and other sorts			1,170
Total	8,031	965,201	980,576
Arrived by road to 9th February 1939		205,702	

Exports From Bombay

1st Sept to 9th Feb.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday	This year	Last year
Europe	3,515	123,252	116,547
Japan and China	9,910	495,107	233,434
Coast Ports		17,864	33,664
Up-country by Rail		128,315	170,414
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan		7,800	27,725
Total	13,425	772,338	581,784

American Cotton Figures

F.P. Bales.	1938-39	1937-38
Receipts to date 10-2-39	3305000	6660000
Receipts Yesterday 10-2-39	13000	24000
Exports to date 10-2-39	2427000	4169000
Stock at Ports 3-2-39	2775000	3180000
Stock at Interior Towns 10-2-39	3243000	2596000
Stock at Liverpool 3-2-39	1029000	1146000
Visible Supply 3-2-39	7220000	7630000
Quantity in sight 3-2-39	7652000	11257000
Quantity out of sight 3-2-39	6067000	6508000

Egyptian Cotton

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

GIZA 1.—	
Spot	7.02—6.
March	6.64+5.
May	6.69+5.
Giza No. 2.—	
March	6.75+5.
May	6.85+5.
July	6.91+5.
October	6.97+5.
November	6.97+5.
January	6.95+5.
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.90+1.
March	5.77+4.
May	5.84+4.
July	5.89+4.
October	5.80+3.
November	5.80+3.
January	5.82+3.

Alexandria Cotton

SAKEL—	
March	12.28+5.
May	12.48+4.
ASHMOUNI—	
February	9.87—2.
April	10.05—0.
June	10.15+1.
October	10.01+1.
GIZA—	
March	12.04+8.
May	12.28+7.
July	12.42+4.
November	12.48+4.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Yesterday London gold prices closed unchanged at £7-8-3 1/2. London Paris exchange rate was unchanged at 177.01 and dollar sterling cross rate was 4.68 5/8. London silver prices declined 1/16d. to 20 3/16d. for spot and forward declined 1/8d. to 19 3/4d. speculators sold. Stock of silver in London is estimated 3,000,000 ounces. New York spot silver was unchanged at 42 3/4 cents and Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 0/8. Sovereigns were quoted at Rs. 23-12-0 London Bombay spot parity is Rs. 53-3-9 and forward is Rs. 52-2-6. The local market was quiet but steady with a limited business.

GOLD

Ready	37 0 9
Fagan	37 1 0
Fagan Tejimandi	0 2 6
Chaitra	37 1 3
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 4 3

SILVER

Ready	52 8 0
Fagan	52 5 0
Fagan Tejimandi	0 8 6
Chaitra	52 3 0
Chaitra Tejimandi	0 14 6

LONDON SILVER

London, Feb. 11.

Spot	20-3/8
Forward	19-13/16

LONDON GOLD

London, Feb. 11.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7.8.5

GOLD EXPORTS

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Gold worth Rs. 5,96,899 was shipped from Bombay to foreign countries during the week ended Saturday, February 11.

The s.s. "Commorin" carried three consignments of gold, one of which valued at Rs. 3,00,154 was for London; the rest being for New York optional Paris or Amsterdam.

One consignment booked last week for Jeddah was cancelled. Consequently, the s.s. "Carthage" carried gold worth Rs. 31,298 only in the previous week.

The total amount of gold shipped from Bombay to foreign countries since Great Britain went off the gold standard in 1931 now amounts to Rs. 3,17,64,46,907.

LONDON METALS

London, Feb. 10.

Copper	£42 11 3
Lead	£14 8 9
Spelter	£13 15 0
Tin	£213 0 0

Bombay Metals

Bombay, Feb. 11.

London Market—	
Standard copper cash (buyers)	£42/7/6
Standard copper 3 months ...	£42/15/0
Electrolytic copper	£48/5/0
Bombay Market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 40/0
Copper sheets	Rs. 49/4

Tone:—Steady.

HOLIDAY IN N. Y. COTTON

The New York Cotton Exchange will remain closed to-day being "Washington's Birthday".

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, Feb. 10.

March	£10-7-6.
April	£10-8-9.

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Castorseeds May	
Opening	27 11 6
Highest	27 12 0
Lowest	27 11 0
Closing	27 11 3
Groundnuts Feb.—	
Opening	27 9 6
Highest	27 10 0
Lowest	27 5 6
Closing	27 7 0
Groundnuts May—	
Opening	28 14 0
Highest	28 14 6
Lowest	28 9 6
Closing	28 11 6
Cottonseeds May—	
Opening	21 13 3
Highest	21 14 0
Lowest	21 11 3
Closing	21 12 0

Wheat Liverpool

Liverpool, Feb. 10.

March	55d.
May	55 3/4d.
March New	51 5/8d.
May New	53 1/8d.
July New	54 5/8d.

Wheat Chicago

Chicago, Feb. 10.

May	dol 0.67 1/2.
July	dol 0.67 1/2.
September	dol 0.68 1/4.

LONDON SUGAR

London, Feb. 10.

March	6h. 1 1/2d.

New York Sugar

New York, Feb. 10.

May	1.86.
July	1.88.
September	1.92.
November	1.96.

Bombay Sugar

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Ready Javas Rs. 15-10-0.
Shipment March Rs. 5-9-0.
Shipment April-June Rs. 5-9-6.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 5-10-0.
Kesar Rs. 15-9-0.
Saraya Rs. 15-8-0
Java Spot F 6.05.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

3 1/2 per cent G P Notes	96/10
2 3/4 per cent 1948/62 Loan	98/12
3 per cent 1951/54 Loan	100/12
3 per cent 1941 Bonds	101/12
3 per cent 1963/65	97/10
3 1/2 per cent 1947/55	104/10
4 per cent 1940/43 Bonds	107/8
4 per cent 1960/70 Loan	110/10
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Loan	117/10
5 per cent U P Bonds	98
5 per cent 1939/44 Loan	101/2
5 per cent 1940/43 Loan	104/8

TAX FREES

5 per cent 1943/55	114/12
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore	111/8
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	124

CORPORATION DEBENTURES

4 per cert 1972 B P T	109/4
4 per cent 1974 M Deb	108/8
5 per cent 1954 M Deb.	117/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	129
6 per cent K P T 1956	129

Tone:—Quiet.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, Feb. 11.

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T U D 1/5 29/32
Bank's buying T T 1/5 31/32 Ready
Bank's buying D D 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 1/32 to May

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/8
Bank's buying T T 284 1/8
Bank's buying D D 283 3/8

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1,305
Bank's buying T T 1,327

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8
Bank's buying T T 77 7/8
Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/4

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/8

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 84 1/2

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 46 5/8

SINGAPORE—

Bank's selling D D 157

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 86 1/8

CROSS RATE—

New York/London 4.68.62 10th inst.
Japan/London 1/2 1/64 11th inst.
Hongkong/London 1/2 15/16 11th inst.
Shanghai/London 0/8 9/64 11th inst.
Java/London 8.68 1/2 11th inst.
London/Paris 177.01 10th inst.
London/Belgium 27.78 10th inst.
London/Switzerland 20.68 10th inst.
London/Berlin 11.68 1/4 10th inst.
London/Stockholm 19.40 7/8 10th inst.
London/New York 4.68.65 10th inst.
London/Amsterdam 8.70 3/4 10th inst.
London/Italy 89.10 10th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 9th inst.
Gold £7-8-3 1/2 10th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 1/4 9th inst.
Silver London Ready 20 3/16 10th inst
Silver London Forward 19 7/8 9th inst.
Silver London Forward 19 3/4 10th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 9th inst.
Silver New York Ready 43 10th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 3 months 9/16 per cent 10th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 9th inst.
London Discounts 6 months 3/4 per cent 10th inst.
Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent
Money:—
Call 1 1/2 per cent.
3 months 2 per cent.
6 months 1 3/4 per cent.
Tone: Steady.

BOMBAY YARN EXCHANGES

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s —	
February	98 0 0
April	97 0 0
June	97 0 0
Yarn No. 10 1/2s—	
February	107 0 0
April	107 0 0
June	107 8 0
Yarn No. 20 1/2s.—	
February	143 0 0
April	142 0 0
June	142 0 0
Yarn No. 40s.—	
February	219 0 0
April	218 0 0
June	218 0 0

STERLING PURCHASES

Sterling purchased by the Reserve Bank of India in week ended Friday, 10th February 1939, amounted to £2,345,000.

Produce Receipts

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Wheat	607 cwts.
Linseed	3,061 cwts.
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	604 cwts.
Gingellyseed	533 cwts
Poppyseed	55 cwts.
Groundnuts	16,370 cwts.
Castorseed	2,404 cwts.
Rice	7,931 cwts.
Myrabollams	1,630 cwts.
Cottonseed	3,307 cwts.
Gram	1,319 cwts.
Joowar	52 cwts.
Maize	63 cwts.
Barley	152 cwts.
Bajree	1,224 cwts.
Indian Sugars	1,024 cwts.

LONDON RUBBER

London, Feb. 11.

Smoked Sheets Standard Ribbed per lb. 7-13/16 sellers.

NEW YORK COFFEE

New York, Feb. 11.

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality unchanged.

Small Improvement In Share Bazar

COTTON MILL SHARES IN DEMAND

Associated Cements To Be On London Exchange!

BOMBAY: FEB. 11.

Yesterday the Wall-Street Market was quiet with a limited turnover and U. S. Steel shares closed at a rise of dol. 1/4.

The local Market was fairly steady with a moderate turnover and in the absence of any selling prices gained few points.

The political situation in this country is causing anxiety and Operators prefer to await further developments. Thus the steady tone exhibited by the market does not indicate return of confidence.

Cotton Mill shares also ruled steady with a moderate enquiry and some Bulls are looking for a substantial dividend of Rs. 50 on Bombay Dyeings.

It is said that some one is at work to put Associated Cement shares on the list of the London Stock Exchange, and if these shares find place in London Market naturally there will be increased demand.

The market will remain closed on Monday for "Valan", while Wall-Street will remain closed being "Washington Birthday"

The market will face the Bombay Government Budget next week while at the end of the month the Budget of the Central Government will be released. During this period the market will be influenced by rumours and expectations of proposals. The political situation which is also an additional uncertain factor, will show to take some definite turn and the Share Market will be restored to normal state in tune with industrial outlook.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY Feb. 11.

100	Ahmd. Advance	416 4
250	BOMBAY DYEING	881 4
100	CENTURY	238 8
100	CENTRAL INDIA	229 0
100	COLABA	137 8
100	Coorla	95 0
250	David	75
250	Dawn	320 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4 3
100	Finlay	113 0
100	GOKAK	140 0
1,000	Hindustan	1,705 0
100	Indore	46 8
100	Khatau	105 0
100	KOHINOOR	262 8
250	Laxmi	487 8
250	Madras United	35 0
100	Morarji	122 0
250	Model	51 8
50	MYSORE	89 0
200	NEW GREAT	230 0
100	Osmanshahi	40 0
100	PHOENIX	123 0
25	Sassoon Silk	70 0
1,000	Sholapur	3225 0
50	SIMPLEX	78 8
100	SWADESHI	217 8
100	Swan	106 8
500	Vishnu	1,187 8
1,000	Westerns	860 0

BANKS

50-100	Baroda	115 4
25-50	Central	32 14
500	Imperial	1510 0
125-500	Imp Conty.	366 14
50-100	India	144 8
100	Reserve Bank	111 12
5	Unions	5 14

CEMENTS

100	Associated	115 8

INSURANCE

100	Empire	685 0
15-100	Jupiter	12 13
20	Mercantile	82 8
15-75	New India	34 14
200	Oriental	4,200 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 4

ELECTRIC

100	Ah. Old	133 2
1,000	ANDHRA	1350 0
10	Ajmer	11 14
50	Bombay Tram	120 0
100	Bombay Suburban	145 4
10	Broach	9 12
100	Karachi	190 0
100	Poona	170 10
100	Surat	174 0
100	TATA HYDRO	144 0
1000	TATA POWERS	1225 0

RAILWAYS

500	Ahmedabad Prantij	957 8
100	C. Province	99 8
100	Dn Baramati	103 12
100	Gujarat	96 8
100	Mandra Bhon	101 8
100	Pachora Jamner	95 0
100	Sara Serajganj	104 0
600	Tapti Valley	741 8

MININGS

9	Burma Corp.	6 0
8sh.	Indian Copper	2 1
10	Indian Iron and Steel	29 0
10	Shivrajpur	41 12
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS	1122 8
75	TATA STEEL ORD	252 8

MISCELANEOUS

100	ALCOCK	315 0
10	Air Services	9 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	174 0
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	840 0
250	BOMBAY STEAM	216 0
125	B BURMA	441 8
50	BOMBAY Conty.	149 6
8sh	B Petrol	3 9
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	79 0
100	In. BLEACHING	121 0
50	Ind Invest Trust	42 0
100	I. Radio Defd	390 0
100	I. Radio Ord.	380 0
100	Port Canning	68 0
30	Premier Con.	61-12
15	Scindia	17 15
25	Tata Oil Mill (nil)	40 12

PREFERENCE

5	1:2 Amalgmad (T. F.)	106 0
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,455 0
6	p. c. Bombay Steam	285 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram. (T.F.)	74 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	558 12
6½	p.c. Prem. Const 1st.	108 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem. Const. 2nd	100 0
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	147 8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1575 0
6	p. c. Tata Steel 1st	208 8
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 12
7	p.c Vishnu	717 8

DEBENTURES

3-3/4	p. c. Andhra Valley	102 2
6	p.c Andhra Valley	105 8
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	51 14
7-	p.c. Sholapur	80 8

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, Feb. 11.

Bombay Dyeing (870) 872 882 877 881
Century (235) 237 240 238 239 238/8
Central India (225) 226/8 228 229
Kohinoor (262) 264 262 263/8 262/8
New Great (230/8) 230 232 230
Simplex (75) 76/8 77/8 78/8
Swadeshi (214) 214 217 215 217/8
Associated Cement (115/4) 115 115/12 115/4 115/8
Andhra (1340) 1340 1350
Tram. Ord. 120/8) 120
Tata Hydro (144/8) 144/8 144
Tata Power (1223/12) 1225 1235 1227 1230 1225
T. Steel Dfd. (1110) 1112 1117 1115 1125 1120 1125 1115 1122/8
T. Steel Ord. (252) 251 253 254 25' 254 252/8
Tata Steel 2nd Pref. (154/12) 155
Bellapur (170) 171 172 174
B. Steam (214) 216
B. Burma (440/8) 441 440 442 441

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, Feb. 10.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:

	Dol.
American Power and Lt. 5 p.c. Pfd A	39
Electric Bond Common	11
Electric Bond 5 p.c. Pfd.	64
Int. Tel and Tel (Foreign)	9
Amr. Tel and Tel.	156 1/4
Western Union Telg	20 3/4
New York Central	18
Union Pacific	96
Amrex Corporation	25 1/4
Texas Corporation	44
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/8
5 1/2 per cent Japanese 1965	59
6 1/2 per sent Japanese 1954	83
3 1/4 per cent Amr. Tel and Tel 1961	108
4 1/2 per cent Argentine Republic 1961	86
United States Steel	58 1/2
Bethlehem Steel	68
Ludlum Steel	22
Republic Steel	20 1/2
Anaconda Copper Mining	28 3/4
Int. Nickel of Canada	51 1/4
General Motor	47 7/8
General Electric	40 1/4
Consolidated Oil	8 3/8
Phillips Petroleum	39
Socony	12 5/8
Chase National Bank	30 3/4
National City Bank	24
Harbisson Walker Pref.	30
3 1/2 per cent Chesapeake and Ohio 1996	98
Consolidated Mining and S. of Canada	54

Turnover 440,000 shares. Quiet but firm market. U. S. Steel corporation shipped in January 789,000 tons of finished products.

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, Feb. 11.

T. T. London on:—	
New York	4.68.59
Paris	176.94
Berlin	11.68-1/2
Madrid	100.00
Montreal	4.70-13/16
Amsterdam	8.71-1/8
Brussels	27.74-3/4
Milan	89.05
Berne	20.67-1/4

LONDON SEEDS

London, Feb. 11.

Linseed La Plata Hull C.I.F. 10.17.6 Feb. sellers.
Linseed Calcutta London C.I.F. 12.17.6 Feb. sellers.
Linseed Bombay London C.I.F. 13.2.6 Feb. sellers.
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont. C.I.F. 11.15.0 Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Castorseed Bombay Hull C.I.F. 10.12.6 Feb.-Mar. sellers.

LONDON PRODUCE

London, Feb. 11.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe 21/4-1/2 Feb.-Mar. sellers.
Wheat Barletta Russo unquoted.
Wheat South Australian 23/6 Feb. sellers.

LINSEED OIL

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 24 Feb. sellers.
Linseed oil naked London per cwt. 23/9 May/Aug. sellers.

6 p.c. Tata Hydro 108 0

(Capital) Letters indicate Shares on Forward List).

GOLD SHARES OUTLOOK BETTER

Increased Activity In London Share Market

London, Feb 10

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have received the following cable:—

Markets show increasing activity at higher prices. Heavy official support short Gilts giving confidence to other sections. We still favour Golds especially Simmer, Ashanti, Rand Selection with Marievale as speculation. General market view political conditions much more settled but still inclined to exercise caution in selection investments.

Consett Iron	7/10 1/2
John Brown	29/9
Broken Hill North	34/6
Broken Hill South	20
Asso. Manganese of S. A.	4/9
Kamra Tin	1
Kamuning Rubber and Tin	2
Cement	37/6
ar	23/3
craft	22/9
ircraft	10/6
teel	9

.M. QUOTATIONS

Liverpool, Feb. 11.

	4.72
	4.68

PRECIOUS METALS

The following are the weekly quotations for the Precious Metals.

Platinum 100 per cent Rs. 48 per tola Elephant Brand.
Platinum 97 per cent Rs. 47 per tola Elephant Brand.
Platinum 25 per cent Rs. 14 per tola Anchor Brand.
Palladium 100 per cent Rs. 35 per tola
Iridium 100 per cent Rs. 100 per tola
Osmium 100 per cent Rs. 65 per tola
Ruthenium 100 per cent Rs. 55 per tola
Rhodium 100 per cent Rs. 165 per tola

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach A/May New York May Rs. 39 1/2.
Broach A/May Liverpool May Rs. 52 1/2
Broach July/Aug. New York July Rs. 32
Broach July/Aug. Liverpool July Rs. 46 1/2
New York Liverpool Mar. Rs. 80, May Rs. 107, July Rs. 118, Oct. Rs. 134 and Dec. Rs. 134.

LONDON SPELTER

London, Feb. 11.

Spelter Hard (Indian Brand) Fob. closed.

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Regd. No. B 1065

CHEAPEST AND BEST GIVES MORE SHAVES THAN ALL THE REST.

The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Regd. No. B 1065

BOMBAY: MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1939

Kathiawar Princes' Joint Move

Draft Constitution Adopted At Palitana Meeting

A Conference of Kathiawad Ruling Princes was held at the Palitana Guest Home at Rajkot last week at which the following draft of constitutional reforms in the States was adopted:—

1. LEGISLATIVE REFORMS

A Representative Council or Assembly should be established representing all interest in the State so far as possible according to the peculiar circumstances of each State composed of two-thirds elected members and one-third nominated members. The President of this Assembly will be elected by it from amongst its members.

The various departments of the State will be divided into the following heads:—

(1) Transferred,
(2) Reserved,
(3) Transferable at a future date according to the capacity of the people to digest the reforms.

The following will be transferred subjects:—(1) Education, (2) Municipality, (3) Medical Relief and (4) Commerce and Industry (where practicable).

The following will be reserved subjects:—(1) Ruling Family, (2) Foreign and Political, (3) Military and Police, (4) Treaties and Engagements, (5) Finance (without Budget) and (6) Expense relating to Social Courtesy (Rajyakharacha Vyavharik)

The rest will be transferable subjects.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

The House will be competent to legislate on all matters relating to transferred subjects to His Highness' assent and power of veto.

In regard to all other subjects the House will function as an advisory body with the right to discuss and ask questions.

The Budget will be put before the House for discussion but will be votable on transferred heads subjects to the right of the Ruler to sanction and veto.

EXECUTIVE FOR TRANSFERRED SUBJECTS.

There will be a paid minister who will be elected by the House from its members to be in executive charge of Transferred Subjects. He will work under the general direction of a "ministry" consisting of himself and an officer of the State as Members and the President of the Legislative Body as Chairman. Orders of the Ministry will be subject to His Highness' right to veto.

Details about the member in the Representative Assembly etc., should be worked out in accordance with the peculiar conditions of every individual State.

Note:—Reserved and transferred subjects to vary according to the capacity of the people in individual States to work out the reforms.

2. ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS:
(a) Privy Purse to be fixed,
(b) Agricultural grievances to be redressed
(c) Veth.

3. INTER STATAL CO-OPERATION

(a) Co-operation to be given only if the above reforms are introduced.

(b) In the event of trouble to detain those of their subjects when sent back by the State in which trouble exists.

(c) To help with men and material,

(d) In case of over-flow of detenus they would be kept at the expense of the State sending them according to the means of each States.

(e) To approach Government for co-operation.

(f) Government should allow to action to be taken or take action themselves to present in Railway limits through any State and stop issuing tickets etc., for all States concerned.

"FIRING HAD TO BE OPENED"

Burma Govt. Communique On Mandalay Incident

RANGOON, Feb. 11.

A communique issued in connection with the police firing at Mandalay states that a crowd of about 10,000 to 20,000 persons marched in a procession towards the court house to demonstrate against certain arrests made in connection with the Civil Disobedience movement, and force the release of those arrested. Many of the crowd are reported to have been armed with dahs. The crowd refused to disperse and adopted a defiant and menacing attitude.

It was impossible to make a baton charge and firing had to be opened. Eleven persons are reported to have been killed and nineteen injured. No women and children were hurt. The town is being vigorously patrolled by the civil and military forces.—A. P.

Daskroi Farmers Decide On Withholding Payment

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 11.

Farmers of 18 villages of South and North Daskroi talukas, at a meeting held here this evening, resolved to withhold payment of half the assessed revenue, alleging that the crop valuation of annavari made by the Government officers was excessive.

The meeting decided to ask the cultivators to pay only half the assessment, which, they considered was legitimately due.

It was also decided to send a deputation to the Revenue Minister in this connection as all representations made hitherto for a reconsideration of the annavari by the authorities concerned had proved futile.—United Press.

Nahas Pasha's Cable To Subhas Bose

Wafdist Delegation To Proceed To India Shortly

CALCUTTA, Feb. 12.

Nahas Pasha, the Egyptian Leader, is likely to come to India and attend the Tripuri Session of the Indian National Congress.

Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose, Congress President, has received he following cable from Nahas Pasha:—

"I have received with renewed pleasure your kind telegram and letter of General Secretary of the Congress renewing invitation to myself and colleagues to attend annual session of Indian National Congress on March 10 and subsequent days. The Wafd in last sitting decided to accept with thanks kind invitation of Congress and authorised me to convey on behalf of Egyptian people their deep feeling of fraternal solidarity and unity towards Indian people. Wafdist Delegation is proceeding to India shortly. Unless prevented by political exigencies here it will be my personal joy and privilege to head this friendly mission of Egypt's to their Indian brethren.—Mustafa El Nahas, President, Wafd, Egypt."—United Press

MEMORIAL TO LATE GAEKWAR

Representative Committee Formed To Collect Funds

BARODA, Feb. 11.

A mammoth meeting of the people of the state was held this evening under the Presidentship of the Dewan Sir V. T. Krishnamachari, at Nyayamandir Hall when a resolution condoling the death of Maharaja Sir Sayajirao and sympathising with the young Maharaja and members of the royal family in their bereavement was passed.

No less than 24 prominent citizens, representing all communities and districts of the state supported the resolution which was moved by Mr. Nagarset Haribakthi.

Glowing tributes were paid to the many sided progress achieved by the late ruler during his long and successful rule of more than sixty years.

The meeting decided to raise a lasting and fitting memorial to the Maharaja and a representative committee was appointed to collect funds.—United Press.

GENTLEMAN'S AGREEMENT WITH MAHATMA?

Bose May Request "Rightist" Leaders To Reconsider Resignation

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.

Acharya Narendra Deo, Congress Socialist leader, arrived here this morning from Gaya, where he presided over the second day's session of the Gaya District Political Conference.

The conference was inaugurated by Mr. Subhas Bose, Congress President. Acharya Narendra Deo had a prolonged talk with Mr. Bose bearing on the present political situation in the country, with particular reference to the meeting of "Leftists" at Calcutta.

Political circles here discountenance the news of the resignation of the Working Committee before the Tripuri Congress session, or split even after the session, as, it is contended, Mr. Bose and a very influential "leftist" member of the Working Committee are deadly against such split.

As a matter of fact, it is argued here that Mr. Bose never entertained any idea of forming a purely "Leftist" cabinet. The reported letter of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and his colleagues to Mr. Bose is interpreted here as an offer to relieve them from the Working Committee, while it is believed Mr. Bose is not going to accept but would request them to reconsider their decision.

A gentleman's agreement between Mr. Bose and Mahatmaji, political circles believe, is bound to result when the former sees Gandhiji on the 15th instant.
—United Press.

1,600 Satyagrahis In Hyderabad Jails

Arya Samaj Expects More Batches From Provinces

SHOLAPUR, Feb 11.

Shree Narayanswami, the first "Dictator" of the Hyderabad Arya Satyagraha who was recently sentenced to one year rigorous imprisonment has been refused milk in jail according to a report received here. According to the same report he has been given the work of curtain making.

Report reaching the "United Press" state that about sixteen hundred subjects of the Nizam State have courted arrest in connection with the Satyagrapha since the campaign was initiated.

Seven Satyagrahis from village Sedum were arrested at Gulbarga on February 9 and several Satyagrahis from Indore, whose number is unascertainable, offered Satyagraha at Hyderabad and Gulbarga on February 10.

Reports received from other parts of India state that about a hundred Satyagrahis from Bombay, Ajmer, Brindaban, Jwalapur, Mahavedalaya, Dayanand Upadeshak Vidyalaya, Brahma Mahavidyalaya and Dayanand A. V. College, Lahore are shortly reaching Sholapur to participate in the Satyagraha. Arrangements are being made to send a batch consisting of Satyagrahis from all provinces.

An appeal has been issued by the second "Dictator" to members of the Arya Samaj and sympathisers of the Satyagraha to send men and money to help the campaign which is now in full swing.—United Press.

CR. L. A. ACT FOR BURDWAN

Bengal Govt. Out To Forestall disorders

BURDWAN, Feb. 12.

The situation at Burdwan, where agitation against payment of canal dues is widespread, shows little improvement to-day.

Volunteers are visiting all villagers in the District urging non-payment of taxes, and attempts are being made to prevent the sale of property attached in execution of certificates.

To meet the possibility of disorders, the Government of Bengal have promulgated Section Seven of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for the whole of the Burdwan District except the Asansol Sub-Division.—A. P.

FROM CRIMINAL SETTLEMENT TO MISSION CHURCH

HUBLI, Feb. 11.

India's first criminal tribe member to become a graduate and later Pastor of Protestant Church, probably in the whole world, is Ratnakar Jamkhandi, aged 40, an inmate of the Hubli Criminal Settlement managed by the American Baptist Mission.

Mr. Ratnakar came while very young into the Settlement with his parents who belonged to a criminal tribe, received education first in the Settlement at the hands of Missionaries and later graduated from one of the colleges of the Bombay University. He was sent to take a Theological degree at Calcutta Theological College where he has qualified himself for a living. He is now in charge of the Hubli Settlement Church.—A. P.

"I Have Unconsciously Done Injustice To Mr. Young"

Gandhiji Tenders His "Unqualified" Apology For "Error" Into Which He Was "Betrayed" Through 'Phone

WARDHAGANJ, Feb. 12.

Gandhiji has issued the following statement to the press:—

"On reading my press statement regarding his second expulsion from Jaipur State, Seth Jamnalalji telegraphed to me as follows:

"On the ninth instant I saw that your statement on my version regarding Mr. Young was incorrect owing to confusion in the telephonic message. The correct version appeared in the "Hindustan Times" of the eighth and the ninth. I hope you will do the needful."

"I had not then seen the "Hindustan Times" referred to by the Shethji. I have now seen both issues and I find that I have unconsciously done injustice to Mr. Young whom in my press statement, I accused of having practised deception upon Sethji. I made the accusation on the strength of the telephone message received by his son in Wardha of which I gave a literal translation in my statement. Sethji's son had no doubt whatsoever as to what he received through the telephone. But neither his accuracy nor my faithful translation can excuse error into which I was betrayed. I therefore, tender my unqualified apology to Mr. Young and I shall be extra careful henceforth in making use of telephone messages.

"NOT GUILTY"

"I see that not only was Mr. Young not guilty of any deception but he was careful to say that he was performing a painful duty in obedience to orders of superior authority. And in the execution thereof, he was as courteous and as careful as it was possible for him to be in the circumstances.

Having made these amends, I must say that the "Hindustan Times" report confirmed by Sethji shows that his illtreatment was much worse than conveyed in telephone message. All that night journey in the cold of Rajputana in winter was a cruel and unnecessary torture. Even if expulsion was necessary for preservation of peace in Jaipur, the night journey could surely have been avoided as also the use of force.—A. P.

TASK FOR VIDYAPITH GRADUATES

Sardar Patel's Exhortation To Take Up Constructive Work

AHMEDABAD, Feb. 12.

"There are more openings in public life to-day than dreamt of before but a few new men are coming forward to occupy them. Talented and adventurous men in Gujarat take to speculation which is in the wrong path," declared Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel addressing the Eighth Annual Gathering of the Graduates of the Gujarat Vidyapith this morning.

He added that the Vidyapith had stopped bringing out new graduates ever since its possession was taken by the Government during the Civil Disobedience movement. Some graduates who were patriotic had made great sacrifices and were engaged in creating class struggle and destroying capitalism. They were wasting their energies for proving false ideals of the Vidyapith while the other graduates who were engaged in constructive work in different parts of Gujarat were winning admiration from men coming from other provinces like the Premier of Bombay who declared he had not seen elsewhere to work which was being done in Gujarat.

Sardar Patel exhorted the graduates to increase their number by infusing their ideals into the other Congress Governments, through recognised graduates of Vidyapith but at the same time pointed out that instead of deriving their strength from the Government, they should give strength to the Government as the Government would approach them for the execution of its schemes if they were properly trained in school experience.

Earlier, Sardar Patel opened the Khadi shop conducted by the Labour Association. In the course of his speech there, he said that the khadi shops should be as numerous as vegetable shops.

Khadi gave a supplementary industry to the agriculturist who could hardly eke out an existence said Sardar Patel. He urged the millowners and merchants to make use of Khadi and to make it compulsory for the members of their respective organisations.—A. P.

LUCKNOW, Feb. 11.—The eighteenth list of subscriptions to the United Provinces Flood Relief Fund amounts to Rs. 2,70,853-8-6.—United Press.

Edgar Wallace's Detective Story Day By Day

THE HAND OF POWER

INSPECTOR WADE

THIS GUN SURE IS A DEATH RAY... LOOK AT THAT BOAT!
IT'S A HONEY--- LOOK AT IT BURN!
AND NO ONE WILL KNOW --- THE OCCUPANTS WILL DROWN IN THE SWIFT CURRENT!
IT'S NO USE, DONAVAN! GET OVERBOARD, AND HANG ON TO THIS TILLER!
WHEW! WE'RE SAFE, ANYWAY!
I AIN'T SO SURE, SIR. THIS HERE'S A BLOOMIN' STRONG CURRENT-- AN' IT'S HEADIN' RIGHT OUT TO SEA!
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Edited by R. K. PRABHU, (Acting Editor) and Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press, Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.